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Women OF KOREA

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Women workers of Pyongyang Aluminium Factory making innovations in their production of various kinds of kitchen utensils

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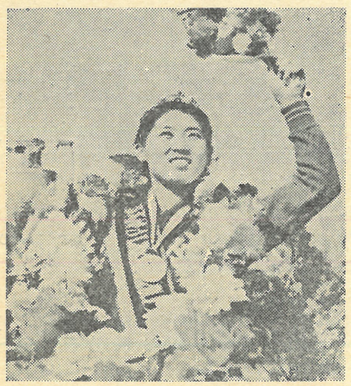
Women OF KOREA

PUBLISHED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION, Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea



Front Cover:

At the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships held in Calcutta, India, Pak Yong Sun of our country won honourable first place by defeating all her strong rivals from 52 countries and regions and thus became a world champion title holder appearing as a "queen" of world table tennis circle.

Photo shows Comrade Pak Yong Sun who has returned home in triumph adding worldwide fame to Juche Korea.

Back Cover:

Geological prospectors engrossed in their work to search for underground treasure

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Great Oath

To Learn about the Actual Condition of the Country

Born in a most patriotic and revolutionary family, the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung pushed his way through rough thorny path of revolution following all along the course of his father's revolutionary activities from his childhood, nourishing a lofty ambition of national restoration and developing his high character of a great future leader.

It happened when the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was eleven years of age.

One day, Kim Hyong Jik, father of the Marshal, who had been thinking deeply about the future of the country and compatriots groaning under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, made up his mind to send his son back to Mangyongdae.

On the Marshal's departure, his father said:

"One should, first of all, know well about the actual condition of one's own country... You should know about the tragic state of our people to get well acquainted with our country."

Behind his words lay an uncommonly deep motive—an earnest desire to instill into the mind of the young Marshal a sense of heavy responsibility of saving the fatherland trampled underfoot by the enemy.

It was early in the morning of March 16, 1923. The respected and beloved Marshal set out on a thousand-ri-long journey to his homeland with his father's lofty intention embedded in his mind.

His mind became heavy, bidding farewell to his father, who was always busy with his revolutionary activities, his mother, who helped her husband in his revolutionary struggle though shouldering the burden of housekeeping, and his younger brothers. However, the Marshal stepped forward briskly, regarding the journey as a way to knowing Korea and a very start of his struggle to restore the country.

After crossing the Amnok-gang River into Korea, the Marshal passed over the snow-covered mountains and steep hills.

The valiant figure of the Marshal walking through the steep pass alone exhibited already a spirit of the future iron-willed brilliant commander who was to organize and lead the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as the great leader of the nation.

Travellers he met on the way were surprised at his lone trip.

In this course the Marshal witnessed poverty-stricken people in rags shivering with cold in the fatherland under the tyranny and bayonets of the Japanese imperialists and wandering travellers leaving their homeland in search of means of living.

The fatherland, indeed, had been trampled down by the Japs and the people groaned under oppression and exploitation.

The Marshal safely reached Mangyongdae 13 days after his leaving Pataokou, gaining priceless experiences.

Seeing her grandson coming home unexpectedly, his grandmother Li Bo Ik was greatly surprised and pleased.

Embracing her grandson firmly, the grandmother said: "Did you really come alone? Your father is more cruel than a tiger."

The Marshal answered by saying that young as he was it was no trouble for him to cross the border of two countries (Korea and China) alone, with his cheek dimpling with a smile.

Impressed by her grandson, grown to be such a fine young man, his grandmother said: "You are indeed the son of Hyong Jik."

Mangyongdae greeted the arrival of the great future leader Marshal Kim Il Sung with boundless pleasure.

The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG crosses the Amnok-gang River with the great aim of national recovery

In His Changdok School Days

Back in his native place, the Marshal went to the Changdok School, staying with his mother's family at Chilgol, a farming village about four kilometres from Mangyongdae. Bearing his father's desire in mind, he pursued his studies earnestly. The light would burnt in his room till late at night.

His Changdok School days were the period of research made for exposing the rotten and morbid reactionary nature of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

As he made a deeper study of the reality of the homeland the Marshal could hardly keep down the wrath upon the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their accomplices, landlords and capitalists.

He wrote in his school notebook:

"No landlord or capitalist must remain in this world to squeeze others. The Japs, landlords and capitalists are all the same.

"Only when they are gone can everyone live

a good life in peace."

The Marshal became well known among the teachers and pupils as a remarkable school-boy for his deep understanding of society and his strong anti-Japanese patriotic spirit.

The day the Marshal got his textbooks at Changdok school, he found a Japanese reader entitled "The National Reader" among them. Highly indignant, he cut out the character, "National" with a knife from the cover of the textbook and wrote in character meaning "Japanese".

This was a clear, forceful manifestation of his unshakable conviction.

He believed, though a teenager, that the Japanese language could by no means become the "national language" of Korea and that the Korean should never give in before the Japs.

"Fatherland, Wait till I See You Again"

At the Changdok School, the Marshal gathered strength for the future overthrow of the detestable Japanese imperialists. One day, word came that his father had again been arrested by the Japanese imperialist police.

Shocked and angry, the Marshal was speechless for a moment, clenching his fist.

That very night he returned to Mangyongdae where his grandparents resided in. He made preparations for his long trip.

To his grandfather inflamed with rage the Marshal said that he would not return again until he has accomplished his father's plan to restore the lost country.

On January 22, 1925, the Marshal left his native home at Mangyongdae to set out on the "1,000-ri long journey for the restoration of the fatherland."

He bade farewell to his grandparents, relatives and friends who saw him off in great sorrow.

The Marshal now made his way to the north, but looked back over the unforgettable mountains and rivers of his dear native place.

He looked out over the village and beautiful hill for a while with deep emotion. At that moment, it seemed to him that cries of grief set up by the suffering fellow countrymen fell upon his ears and aspect of colonial Korea appeared before his mind's eye.

The Marshal turned resolutely upon his heels and walked forth with vigorous steps.

The future leader now set out on the great road of revolution, keeping intense suffering of the whole nation in his childish mind.

He continued a thousand-ri long journey on foot that was familiar to him and reached the ferryboat moorage at Popyong on the shore of the Amnok-gang River.

Amnok-gang River: It was a never-to-be-forgotten river of historic significance for him.

He had crossed the river at the age of seven following his father, and recrossed the river when he was eleven years old for the "1,000-ri Long Journey for Learning."

Now the thirteen years old Marshal crossed the river once more to embark on the road of restoration, bearing the destiny of the country and the nation on his shoulders.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, recalling these moments in his life, said later, after his fatherland was liberated:

"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when I was 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow as I sang the 'Song of the Amnok-gang River' someone had written, and I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and which held our forefathers' graves."

This great oath of patriotism made by him before the country and the nation was an oath of struggle to bring a new day of restoration to our people as well as a solemn historical declaration to destroy the stronghold of the atrocious Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

That day Korea bowed farewell with loyalty to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who would never fail to return to the homeland bringing about a happy day of liberation in this beautiful land of Korea weighed down with misfortune by breaking through the violent storm of revolution.

Great Vitality of the Juche Idea

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung originated the immortal Juche idea and has organized and guided the vigorous struggle for its victory and ensured the overall triumph of the Juche idea, and thus performed undying historic exploits.

The correctness of the Juche idea has been confirmed through the practical experience of our revolution; it has been embodied in all spheres of the revolution and construction, demonstrating its invincible vitality.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The great victories and successes we have attained in our socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past years are, indeed, the brilliant fruition of the great vitality of our Party's idea of Juche and of our line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—the embodiment of that idea in all fields."

As the great leader taught, the Juche idea has been embodied in all fields of our revolution and construction resulting in an overall victory.

The vitality of the Juche idea lies, above all, in the fact that the Juche idea has become the firm and invariable guiding ideology of our Party and that the complete unity and cohesion of the whole Party have been realized on its basis.

The unity and cohesion of a party is a sure guarantee for the victory of revolution.

Because of the absence of a correct guiding ideology in the past, the Korean people could not but go through many turns and twists on the road of revolution.

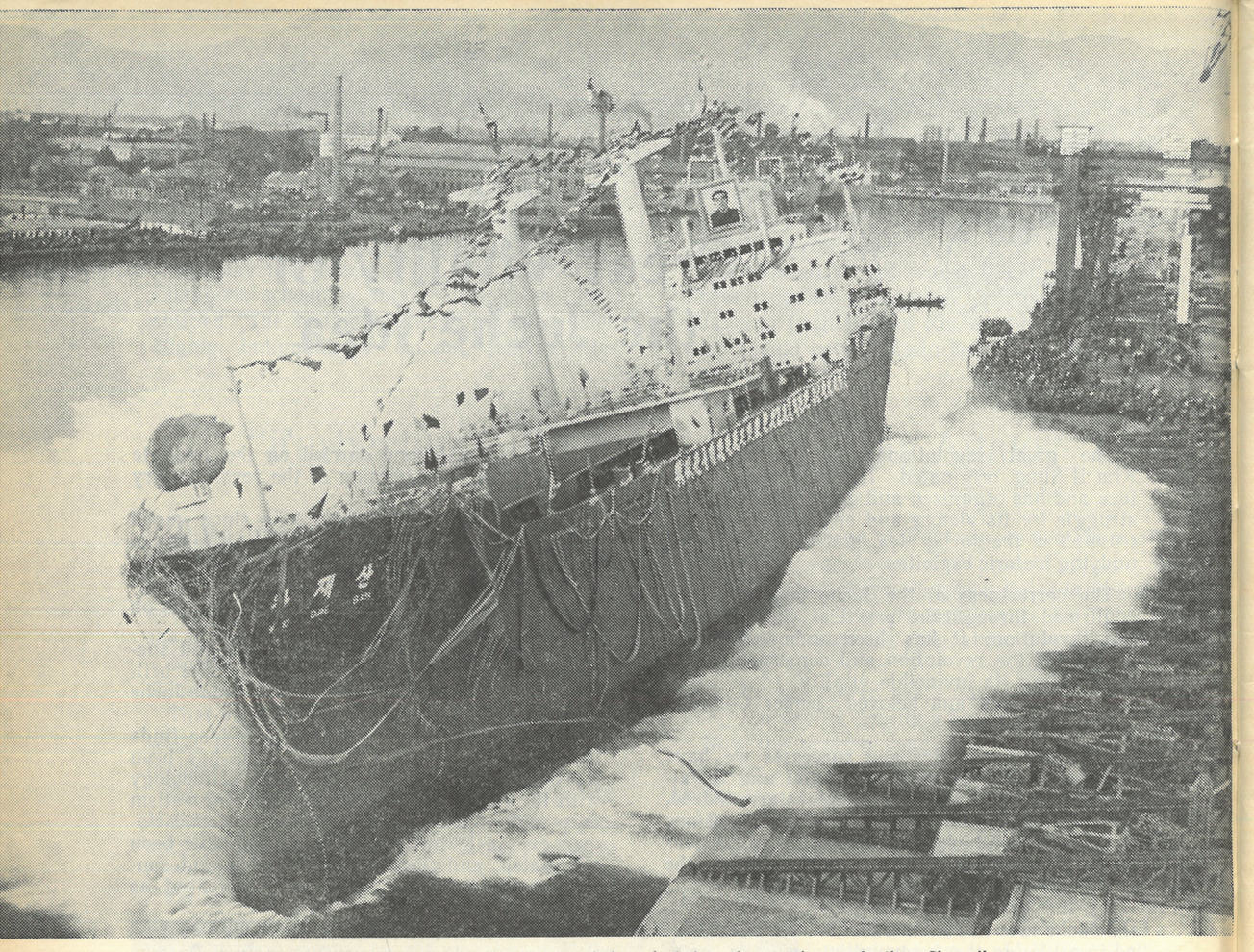
It was not until the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Juche idea and assumed the leadership of the revolution standing in its van that the Korean communists were guided by the correct guiding principle and carried on the struggle for the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Our Party and people have long since waged an arduous struggle and overcome all kinds of unsound ideas including factionalism that did untold harm to our revolution, and attained unity and cohesion of the Party ranks based on the ideological system of Juche.

This is the greatest of all victories and successes that have been gained through the brilliant materialization of the leader's great Juche idea.

Another great vitality of the Juche idea finds its expression in the fact that Juche has been thoroughly established in the realm of ideology with the result that flunkeyism and dogmatism deep-rooted in the minds of our people and women over a historically long period have been eliminated, and their national pride and consciousness of independence have increased as

The working women make a deep study of the brilliant revolutionary history and great Juche idea of the leader and his wise leadership and lofty virtue



Large 14,000-ton freighter "Wangjaesan" launched by the workers of the Chongjin Shipyard in compliance with the teaching of the great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

never before.

This change in the ideological life of our people and women and in their way of thinking has been brought about through the struggle to establish Juche in ideology under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With the firm establishment of Juche in ideology, consciousness of master toward the revolution and construction has increased more than ever among our people and women, their dependence on others has eliminated and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance firmly instilled in them.

Thus, they have come to take the steadfast ideological viewpoint and stand that one should boldly buckle down to one's work with a firm determination to solve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction by one's own efforts, believing in one's own strength.

And the splendid vitality of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lies in the fact that our country has turned into a powerful socialist state independent, self-sustenant and self-defensive.

The firm establishment of independence in politics signifies a victory of the great Juche idea.

Being a small country lying between big countries, our country was unable to deal with all the affairs of state at will only looking up to them in the past, and what was more, our people underwent much sufferings of a stateless nation since their country was occupied by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

But, after liberation our country, guided by the leader's great Juche idea, has become a full-fledged independent sovereign state whose lines and policies are worked out independently by its own revolutionary view, belief and judgement.

Our country exercises complete equality and sovereignty in the sphere of foreign relations, too, on the firm basis of the line of independence.

The vitality of the leader's great Juche idea is shown not only in politics but also in the economic field.

In bygone days, our country failed to have its independent national economy.

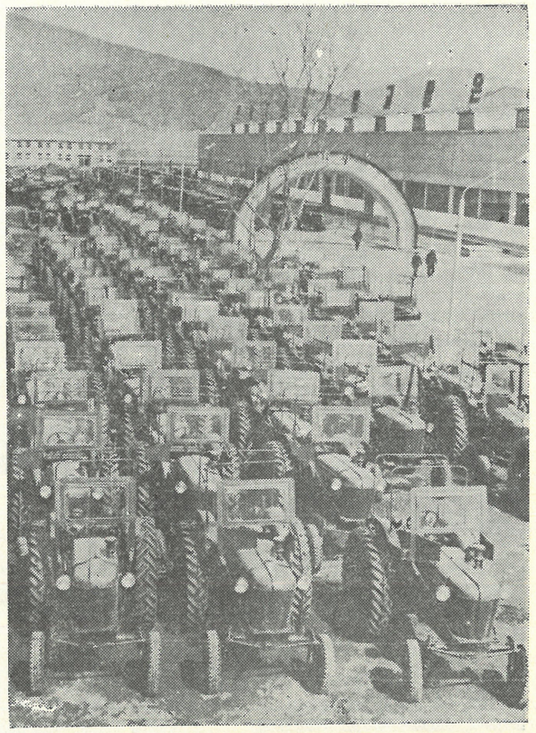
The industry our people took over from the former society was a backward, colonial one, and even that was severely destroyed in the three-year long war unleashed by the US imperialist aggressors.

To make matters worse, we had limited funds, insufficient materials and only a small technical force. Really difficult was the socio-economic situation after the war in our country.

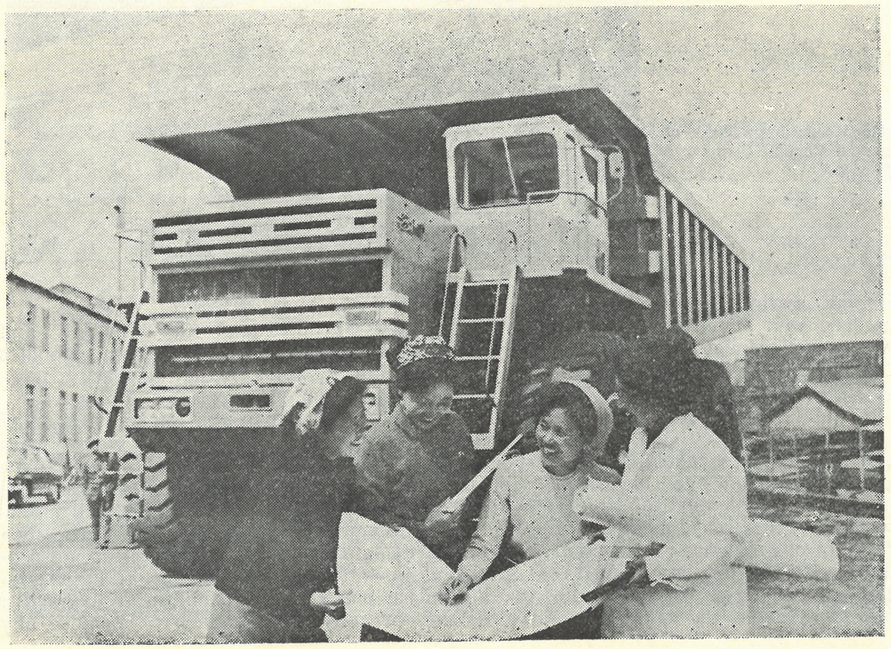
Making a scientific analysis of the state of affairs, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung creatively put forward a line of socialist economic construction, the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, and wisely guided our people for its implementation. As a result, our country has come to possess a firm, independent national economy in a short time, and its economy and technology have made a remarkable progress.

Thus, our country has done away with centuries old economic and technical backwardness for good and become a rich and powerful, independent sovereign state with the firm, independent national economy developed in an all-round way, with a solid raw material base and the latest technology, capable of meeting the varied demands of its economic and defence construction as well as the people's needs with its domestic products.

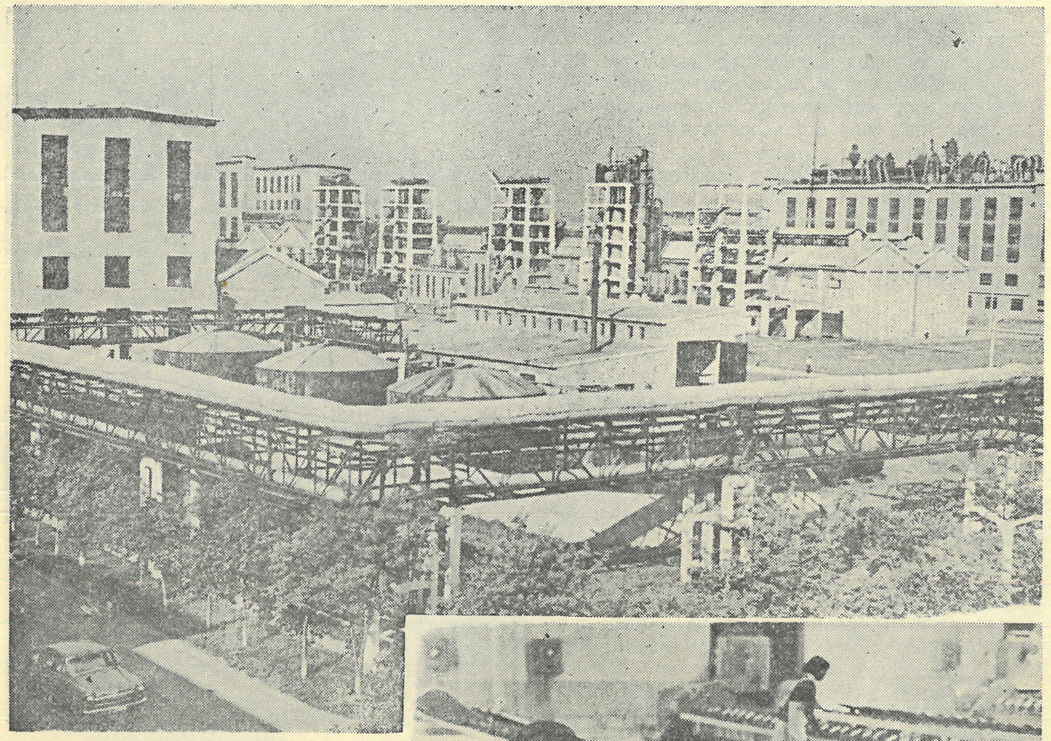
As the result of thorough implementation of the line of building an independent national economy, the embodiment of the Juche idea in



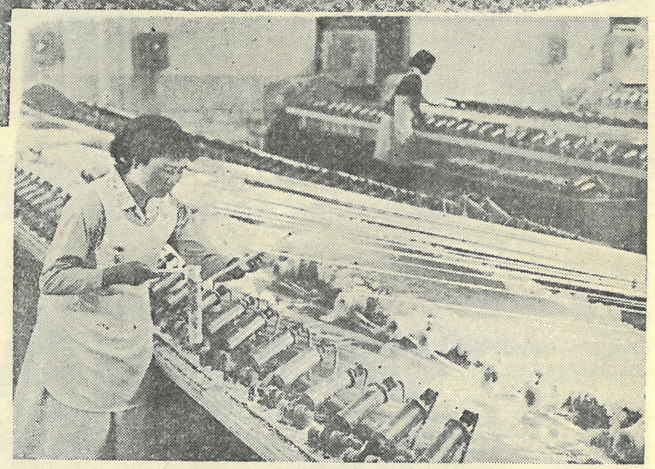
Tractors stream out of the Kumsong Tractor Plant



Upholding the fatherly leader's teaching, our workers have turned out a 100-ton heavy-duty lorry



Part of the exterior of the February 8 Vinalon Complex—a large base of chemical fibre



The Combined Spinning Shop of the February 8 Vinalon Complex

the field of economy, an independent national economic system has been firmly established, and our country, a once-backward and colonial agrarian land, has been converted into a socialist industrial state with mighty heavy industry and up-to-date light industry and with highly developed agriculture.

The establishment of the system of the independent national economy and the conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state—this is a great victory of the embodiment of the Juche idea in the field of economic construction and at the same time it is an ample demonstration of the indestructible vitality of the Juche idea which has brought about the brilliant appearance of new socialist Korea.

The great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung embodies itself brilliantly also in the military affairs, thereby displaying its enormous vitality.

As a result of thorough implementation of the military line of self-defence whose main contents are to convert the entire army into an army of cadres and modernize it, arm all the people and turn the entire country into a fortress—the embodiment of the great Juche idea in the domain of national defence, an all-people, nation-wide defence system has been established in our country, enabling it to have a defence capacity with which to repulse any

enemy by a blow.

It was thanks to our strong self-defensive national defence capabilities that when the US imperialist gangsters aggravated tension in our country by massing armed forces at the very doorstep of our country to menace our people at the time of their armed spy ship "Pueblo" incident and huge "EC-121" spy plane incident, we took a strong stand, stating that we would retaliate for the "retaliation" of the enemy and wage all-out war against all-out war, and finally we forced the aggressors to their knees.

This is the shining fruition of the great Juche idea and the revolutionary line of self-defence—the embodiment of that idea in military affairs.

Furthermore, under the banner of the leader's great Juche idea, our country has turned into a civilized country with up-to-date science and technology and revolutionary literature and arts.

As mentioned above, the brilliant victories achieved in all the spheres of politics, economy, military affairs and culture are a clear manifestation of indestructible vitality of the great Juche idea.

Moreover, the vitality of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung finds its marked expression also in the south Korean revolutionary movement.

Today the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, taking the great Juche idea as their invincible guide, are now building up firmly the revolutionary forces for national reunification while waging a vigorous anti-fascist, democratization struggle under the leadership of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and opposing reliance on outside forces.

And they are unfolding a staunch struggle against US imperialism and its stooge Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, combining various forms and methods of struggle—the political and economic struggles, the legal and illegal struggles, the violent and non-violent struggle—in conformity with the specific conditions of south Korea.

The great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is embodied also in the struggle of the Korean compatriots abroad, showing its vitality.

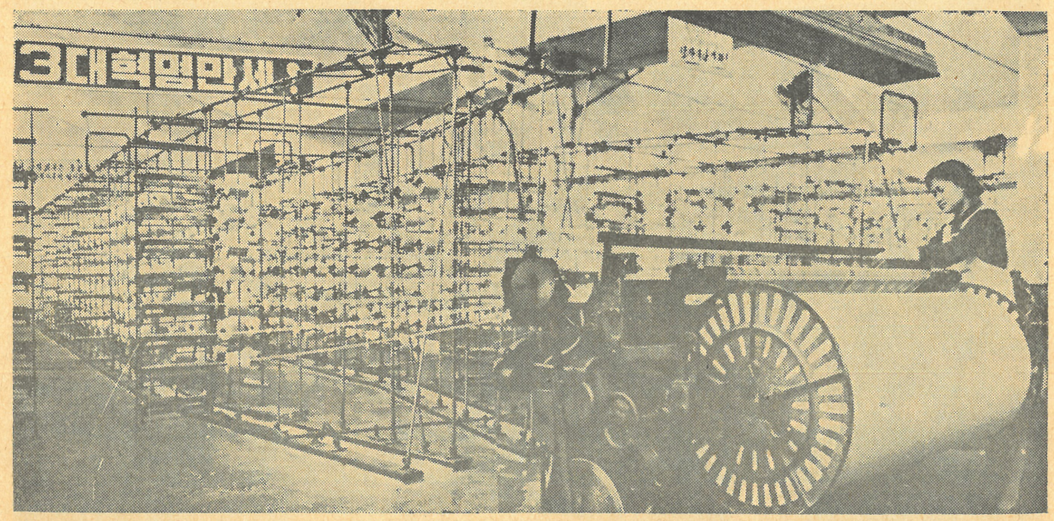
Under the banner of the Juche idea, the Korean nationals in Japan have formed their organization the major task of which is to defend their democratic, national rights and attain the independent reunification of the fatherland and are now fighting courageously for it.

As proud overseas citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they are further strengthening their solidarity with the world revolutionary peoples including the Japanese people.

All the victories and successes made by our people in the revolution and construction are the great fruition of the Juche idea and the result of wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea.

Upholding the revolutionary banner of the great Juche idea originated by the respected and beloved leader, our Party and people are now carrying on their energetic struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism and for the acceleration of the country's reunification and nation-wide victory of the revolution.

With the approach of the 30th founding anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the women workers of the Preparation Shop of Sinuiju Textile Mill, overfulfil their plan two times or more every month



A scene of the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" adapted from the immortal classic of the same title which is an embodiment of the great leader's Juche-based idea on literature and arts

A scene of the Seminar on the Juche Idea of President KIM IL SUNG held in Tokyo

Brilliant Solution of Women's Question in Our Country at the Period of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Feudal Democratic Revolution

Women's question is one of the very complicated social questions that have been formed through history since the time when private ownership and exploitation and oppression of man by man came into being. Therefore, it can be solved only in the course of a protracted revolutionary struggle for the destruction of an old society and construction of a new society, socialist and communist society.

The question of emancipation of the women in those countries which groan under the colonial rule of the imperialists is settled in the process of intensifying and developing a national liberation revolution for overthrowing the imperialist rule into an anti-feudal democratic revolution for completely liquidating the colonial and feudal relations of exploitation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and the great thinker and theoretician, cleared up the women's question at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution on the basis of a scientific analysis of socio-economic status of the women in the colonial, semi-feudal society, and advanced a revolutionary line and policy for its solution and realized them brilliantly in person.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that a miserable plight of the women subjected to two-fold and three-fold oppression and exploitation in colonial countries was an inevitable consequence of the imperialist policy of aggression and colonial subjugation, and set forth the correctest strategic policy for the women's emancipation to the effect that for the solution of the women's question at the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle should be positively waged, first of all, to expel the foreign aggressors from the colonial country and women must extensively take part in this struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in words to this effect:

For the Korean women to be emancipated and to win genuine freedom and rights in all spheres of political, economic and social life, the feudal system and the colonial ruling system should be done away with and, to destroy them, the Japanese imperialist aggressors should be driven away and the liberation and independence of the nation be achieved. For this, women should actively take part in the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and fight shoulder to shoulder with men.

This policy put forward by the great leader is a scientific one correctly reflecting the fundamental requirement of the Juche era when the Asian, African and Latin American people and women, who had suffered all sorts of ill-treatment and contempt under the exploitation and oppression of imperialism for several centuries, have appeared as the masters of history to carve out their own destinies independently. And the policy is a revolutionary one making it possible to achieve national and social emancipation of the women in colonial countries through the fierce struggle against the imperialist aggressors by relying on the internal forces of their own and only through the expulsion of the imperialist aggressors by developing this struggle into its highest form, that is, the armed struggle.

Following this policy, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the women's organization and other anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations of various kinds from the early days of his revolutionary activities, and enlisted the masses of people from all walks of life in the suitable organizations and united them into a powerful revolutionary force to defeat Japanese imperialism.

The great leader organized the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first communist women's organization of Juche-type in our country, trained women for the core members of communist women's movement through the revolutionary organizational life of the Women's Association, boldly enlisted them in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and reared them into staunch revolutionary fighters.

As the honourable vanguard of the communist women's movement in our country, the

members of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association performed their revolutionary tasks admirably.

They fulfilled the role of the masters in the rear by defending the guerilla bases creditably and furnishing the guerillas with food and military uniforms. The women fighters of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army fought heroically, sacrificing their youth and life to defeat Japanese imperialism and accomplish the restoration of the fatherland and to attain the freedom and rights of women that had been trampled down, and thus performed brilliant exploits.

Thus, under the scrupulous guidance and profound care of the great leader the historical basis of the communist women's movement with the revolutionary women's organization of Juche-type was established and the women came to join in the revolutionary struggle together with men.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded also that democratic reforms should be carried out to liquidate the feudal relations of exploitation and subjugation after the overthrow of the imperialist colonial rule through national liberation revolution.

This policy of the women's emancipation shaped by the great leader is an important task to be tackled in those countries which have gained national independence after expelling the foreign aggressors.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"At present the feudal system of tenancy constitutes the economic basis of the reactionary forces. The landlords seek to preserve this system and are opposed to any type of democratic reform."

The stooges of the imperialists, including the feudal landlords, are dead set against any type of social change and democratic reform for the democratization of the society and social progress.

Therefore, the liquidation of the remnant forces of imperialism and their colonial and feudal socio-economic system is the most pressing task for the people and women of the countries that have won their national independence.

In order to carry out this task the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded, first of all, the Workers' Party of Korea, the guiding force of our people and the General Staff of the Korean revolution, and, soon after that, formed the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the sole political organization of our women, and other mass organizations.

The great leader saw to it that broad masses of the women's union and other mass organizations under the leadership of the Party were positively organized and mobilized for the struggle to accomplish the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and thus enabled them to successfully put through democratic reforms of eliminating the remnant forces of the Japanese imperialists and to free themselves for good and all from the colonial and feudal exploitation and subjugation.

The solution of the land problem was of profound significance in the democratic reforms to do away with the colonial and feudal socio-economic relations. It is the most important task to be undertaken not only for the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions raised in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution but also for the thorough emancipation of peasant women forming an absolute majority of the entire women from the feudal relations of exploitation and subjugation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the working peasants get possession of land thereby completely emancipating the peasant women from landlord oppression and exploitation.

As a result, the peasant women became the owners of the means of production and the masters of land together with men, and thus came the realization of their age-old desire to do farm work with their husbands as much as they wanted in the land of their own.

A broad road was opened up for the peasant women freed for good from the feudal fetters to enhance their social position and role as one of the main forces of revolution side by side with women workers.

In addition to that, the great leader enforced a democratic labour law and brought the major industries under state and people's ownership and thus freed our women workers once and for all from colonial exploiting system.

Thanks to the democratic labour law, they were emancipated completely from colonial organization and conditions of labour, from the hardships of forced slave labour and starvation wages.

Women workers and office girls as a whole came to receive the benefit of social insurance and labour protection; and they were ensured the right of paid maternity leave, that is, the benefit for the motherhood, and the right to get equal pay with men for equal work.

As the result of the nationalization of industries, our working women in the major industries were freed completely even from capitalist oppression and exploitation, to say nothing of colonial and racial exploitation. This means their complete national and class emancipation while indicating that they became the full-fledged socialist working women.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear that an important task for the solution of the women's question in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was to emancipate women from social non-rights and inequalities and put forward a wise policy for its execution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Realizing women's social emancipation and sex equality is a task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. It is also linked closely with the tasks of the revolution at a higher stage."

As the great leader taught, emancipation of women from social oppression and non-rights is an important task for the women's emancipation set in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In order to accomplish this task the great leader promulgated the Law on the Equality of the Sexes after liberation. As a consequence, the women of our country secured equal rights with men for the first time in history.

Really, the fatherly leader showed profound solicitude for our women; he emancipated them completely from the sex inequality of very ancient origin and from all sorts of personal subordination.

So, our women became the masters of political power before anything else and came to have the equal right to elect and to be elected with men. In their economic life, too, they were granted equal right with men.

All the victories and successes gained in the women's emancipation movement at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in our country are the brilliant embodiment of the correctness and vitality of the revolutionary ideas and the great strategic and tactical policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung concerning the women's question and its solution in this period and, at the same time, they are the result of the guidance of the great leader who wisely led the women's emancipation movement in our country to their national and social emancipation.

Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas

Talks with Women Partisans

By Kim Myong Hwa

It was the summer of 1936 that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was active in a district of Fusung county. Several of my comrades and I once took a short rest in a hut with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was the house of a young Chinese married couple. They welcomed us cordially into the small room with a low ceiling.

We had decided to rest there and wait for the return of the partisans who had gone to a locality for political work.

When it was evening the host who had been working outside, began to bustle about preparing the meal, going in and out of the kitchen, drawing water and doing other things.

But his wife kept on sewing in a corner of the room, pieces of worn clothing scattered all around her. At most, she would move to open or shut the door, or walk across the courtyard with unsteady gait. She seldom went out of the gate.

She was pale and, whenever she walked, her steps were faltering, since her feet had been dwarfed through binding.

It, of course, was not the first time to see women like her in the vast land of northeast China. But looking at the Chinese woman in the small room that day, I felt pity stirring anew in my heart.

With her feet bound tightly, how painful it must be and how much she must be longing to run about as others, I thought.

In the disabled figure of the Chinese woman I seemed to see the sad fate of all the suffering women fettered to the old, evil feudal custom. My heart constricted with pain.

"What do you think of that woman?" asked Comrade Commander. Then without waiting for our reply he said: "It is really a shocking and disastrous thing."

His remarks added to my painful sentiments,

I did not know how to reply.

Then, he went on in a calm voice, looking at us alternately: **"...She cannot move about freely outside. What freedom has she got and how can she find life joyful or worthwhile to live? This cannot be regarded as a phenomenon showing the miserable fate of a Chinese woman alone. Back in our native land our mothers and sisters, too, fettered to the Japanese imperialist yoke and the old, evil feudal custom, are suffering no less pain, humiliated and denied even elementary human rights.**

"This is a shocking evil left over by the old society. Insult to the rights of women is an insult to the whole human society and mankind. Under the old social system it is out of the question for the entire people to enjoy a happy life. To ensure a happy life for the entire people and social liberation for the women, it is necessary to build a new society and emancipate the women from the feudal yoke..."

Then, Comrade Commander began to talk about the miserable life of innumerable women of Korea, who under the pressure of poverty were sold for a petty sum of money and compelled to leave their homes, or were sold as child bride or had to serve as maid slaves for the rich from their early childhood to experience all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation.

Many things I had witnessed and felt as a child came back to my mind. In the village where I had spent my girlhood, too, survivals of the feudal custom had prevailed and the women had been deprived of the liberty to go out of their doors.

I had often seen girls of my own and neighbouring villages who had lived in poverty without even elementary human rights, being sold off and leaving their homes in tears.

I could not restrain a burning hatred against oppression by men of power and inhuman outrages by the exploiters, which were the cause of the distress.

Other comrades sitting in the room, too, were all lost in deep thought.

Comrade Commander, stroking the head of Comrade Yon Suk who was then a member of the Children's Corps, continued:

"...You are really happy, fighting side by side with men with guns on your shoulders... What can be more worthwhile than this!..."

His words inspired us all with a high sense of responsibility and a soaring pride, and everyone of us pledged to fight more valorously.

I recalled my bitter past. It seemed it was only yesterday that I left my native village after the accursed Japanese imperialists had killed my husband and burnt down my house. At that time, I dreamed, though vaguely, of my country's liberation and a new society in which women could live in happiness.

It was only later, when I joined the partisan unit and received training and education while fighting against the enemy, that I came to form a clear conception as to the problem of the emancipation of women.

Comrade Commander complimented us that we women partisans had fought creditably all the time. Then, he said:

"...It is of course important for the women to fight for their emancipation and rights. One of the aims of our present struggle also lies precisely in the women's emancipation.

"But the women should guard against the tendency of ignoring the beautiful moral qualities inherent in the Korean women from olden times, putting too much stress on their emancipation, rights and equality.

"Woman should be womanly. Polite, simple language and behaviour will ennoble you and make people respect and trust you.

"In this respect, too, you women partisans should set good examples to the local folk..."

Comrade Commander went on to tell us about what a beautiful moral quality the Korean women had possessed as the women of a country which had been known as a "country of etiquette in the East" from olden times. His story was very interesting.

His story went over from general remarks on the life of the women to a detailed account of the principles which must be observed by the women partisans in the partisan life.

Comrade Commander taught us kindly about the moral qualities and etiquette of the women and their behaviour and about things which must be born in mind by the women partisans working with the sewing team and in the field kitchen.

I had worked for a long time both as a cook and a sewing member. He said that we cooks and sewing members should act always as kind mothers for the combatants.

Bearing his words in mind, we regarded our work as an important combat duty and devoted all our energies to it.

When our stock of grain ran out, the cooks made gruel with edible grass and did their best

to make it good to taste. They also took care to serve the meals on time. Even when provisions ran out and not a grain could be obtained for days on end,we cooks picked edible grass and dug grass roots at night for the next day's meals before we lay down to sleep.

Attaching importance to the jobs done by us women partisans, Comrade Commander always made a great point of our being exact in our duty and taught us to direct special attention to sanitation and to keeping ourselves neat and clean.

Bearing the words of Comrade Commander deep in our minds, we did our best to carry them into effect. But sometimes things would not turn out as we wished and caused us much trouble. Though we are now living in easy circumstances, in modern houses with water service and furnished with all conveniences, the situation was different in those days when often we did not even have water.

There was often not enough water to cook the meal in the deep mountains in severe winter, and we had to wash our faces with snow. So those who were sluggish would sometimes be unable to wash away the soot which stuck to their faces while they were sleeping by the campfire at night.

There was once a woman partisan who had got her hands chapped in the cold and was ashamed to appear before other partisan fighters when serving the meal.

Then Comrade Commander called us together and spoke words of praise and comfort to us for our trying work in the rigorous cold. He went on to say in a gentle voice that we women partisans had to take better care of our bodies. He said:

"...If you were more diligent, you could keep your hands from getting chapped. It is by no means a small matter whether you keep your hands clean or not. It is a matter of whether or not you make the partisans' meals a cheerful affair, which, in the long run, will have an effect on their morale.

"It is therefore essential that you first make yourselves ideologically fit for the task. You must not be careless about things such as mending your uniforms in good time or washing your faces and combing your hair neatly in the morning. For that is routine and it expresses the mental state of the partisan fighters.

"A neatly-dressed army always had good discipline and fights well..."

His words came home to us. Even when there was no water and we were experiencing great inconvenience, he got up early in the morning and washed his face with snow; he sternly told the partisans to have their hair cut and to shave regularly.

After that, we made it a rule to get up before dawn and wash our faces and hands with melted snow before setting about cooking.

After the meal, we washed the tableware with the water we got by melting snow, and polished it. In those days we used big basins to cook meals. So, the bottoms of the basins would get black from smoke. If we left them without cleaning even for one day, they became very sooty.

But the basins and tableware were always shining clean, for we cooks did not forget to polish them with ashes after using them. The cooking utensils and tableware were so clean that the comrades who carried them on their backs while we were on the march, would express their admiration by saying: "They are really so clean that the mere sight of them whets our appetite..."

After that, too, Comrade Commander directed deep attention to the life of us women partisans. Saying that women attracted the attention of people when they went among the local inhabitants, he made us carry spare dresses at all times and showed concern so that when there were ointments, beauty creams or the like among the war booty those things would be given without fail to the women partisans.

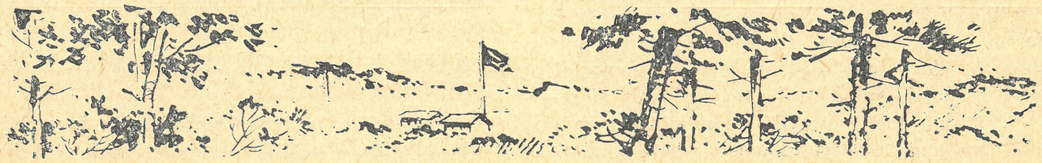
Inspired by such kind solicitude shown by him, we pledged to ourselves to carry out our revolutionary tasks with greater devotion.

His profound solicitude and care did not end here. All the time, whether in battles, on the march or at the camping ground, he showed a deep love and a warm care for us women partisans. So, even when we had to spend a night in bleak mountains, we felt warm at heart as if we were at our own homes together with our parents, so long as we were with Comrade Commander.

On that day, too, feeling warm and boundlessly happy at the fact that he was our Commander, we listened to him with utmost care not to miss even a word.

When we left the hut towards evening, the Chinese couple gave us a send-off, looking at us with envious eyes.

Watching them, we resolved firmly that we would do their share as well as our own in our struggle, so that they might be freed from the humiliated, painful circumstances as soon as possible and enjoy a happy life in a new society.



Comrade KIM JONG SUK, Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter Boundlessly Faithful to the Leader

Comrade Kim Jong Suk was a revolutionary fighter boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and outstanding woman revolutionary activist. She was a genuine communist revolutionary fighter of Juche-type who held the leader in high esteem with a spotlessly clean and pure conscience, and took his revolutionary ideas as her firm faith and defended and guarded him politically, ideologically and at the risk of her life in any adversities.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only when Party members and the working people in general are firmly armed with the revolutionary ideas, the lines and policies of our Party, will they become true revolutionaries, loyal to the Party and the revolution. Only then will they correctly carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned to them."

To arm firmly with the leader's revolutionary ideas, the lines and policies of the Party is the most essential requirement for one to be a communist revolutionary of Juche-type and the first condition of successful implementation of one's revolutionary task.

So, the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk deeply studied the leader's great revolutionary ideas, first of all, and made her best endeavours to turn them into the flesh and bones of her own and into her sole belief.

Keeping deep in her mind the leader's teaching that "studying is the first and foremost task for the revolutionaries", Comrade Kim Jong Suk pursued the study of the leader's immortal works, snatching time to read and study at recess during the indescribable arduous march and by campfire of cantonments where soldiers

Indomitable Communist Revolutionary Fighter Comrade KIM JONG SUK

fell into a deep sleep, even during making fire to boil rice.

Thus, Comrade Kim Jong Suk made the leader's revolutionary ideas her bones and flesh and her firm belief. Taking the leader's teaching as a guide to her work and life, as a unshakable creed, she measured all things with his teaching as the yardstick, and thought and acted in accordance with the ideas and intention of the leader.

In the winter of 1938 Comrade Kim Jong Suk was allotted a new revolutionary task by the

Comrade KIM JONG SUK, an ardent Communist and indomitable revolutionary fighter, fights in the forefront of battle

leader to look after the aged and sick persons and went to the Chongbong secret camping ground.

But, a rascal named Om Gwang Ho taking charge of the Chongbong secret camping ground deliberately neglected his revolutionary duty and study while spreading the counter-revolutionary ideas among guerrilas.

At that time, the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the command of the great leader were advancing step by step shedding their blood toward the border areas, breaking through the enemy's encirclement in manifold hardships and trials beyond human imagination.

But, entrenched in the safe place, the rascal Om slandered the strategic and tactical line set forth by the leader in the Nanpaitze meeting while chattering that in such an unfavourable situation as the enemy took the offensive with large forces we should retreat to take shelter in deep mountains, and that it would be to our disadvantage if we should fight to repulse the attack of the enemy.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk waged a fierce and uncompromising struggle against Om's counterrevolutionary action.

Originally, the rascal had joined the revolutionary ranks by sheer chance, and was a vicious depraved element who not only degenerated ideologically but also outraged even his elementary revolutionary conscience. As his crafty nature was exposed, he framed up a non-existent "poison plot" and arrested and imprisoned sound guerrillas including Comrade Kim Jong Suk to inflict atrocious torture on them.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk severely condemned the rascal Om for his heinous acts, while encouraging her comrades saying that only when they fought on having faith only in Comrade Commander to the last and longing for him, they would come out victorious without fail.

At that juncture, the leader, feeling concern

about the members of the rear secret camp, sent a correspondent there. Comrade Kim Jong Suk could immediately report the rascal Om's counterrevolutionary criminal acts through the Headquarters' correspondent to the leader.

Thus, the crafty machination of the counterrevolutionary factional element Om was frustrated before long and at last a stern punishment was meted out to him.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk resolutely fought for safeguarding the revolutionary ideas of the leader and for enhancing his prestige to the maximum.

Everywhere she went—whether she was carrying on a political work, revolutionary task assigned by the leader or taking a short rest at a mountainous village on the way of march—Comrade Kim Jong Suk enthusiastically explained the leader's revolutionary ideas to the women and the masses thereby instilling firm conviction into their minds.

Really, Comrade Kim Jong Suk was a staunch Communist who defended and safeguarded the leader's great revolutionary ideas politically and ideologically, brought home to the public mind his greatness like sunbeam, and brightened her lofty political life as the leader's genuine revolutionary soldier on the one road of the glorious revolution to fight on upholding his great aim.

The loyalty of Comrade Kim Jong Suk to the great leader can be found in another fact that she reliably protected him at the risk of her life.

In the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, she firmly defended him at the peril of her life whenever unexpected danger menaced the personal safety of the leader with an ardent determination that she would gladly give her very life each time for his personal safety if she should be reborn thousands times.

It happened in 1940, when the Guards Company under the personal command of the great leader came to a riverside in the vicinity of Tasaho. Suddenly the company encountered the enemy. The situation was very critical.

Having learned that the leader was leading the company, the enemy began machine-gunning pell-mell from the hilltop.

On the instant, the leader with the revolver in his hand issued orders to charge the hill.

He took up his position on a rock half-way up the hill and directed the fighting.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk was then looking around with vigilance to safeguard him when she spotted several enemy soldiers crawling in his direction with their rifles pointing at him. It was a crucial moment, indeed. She instantly screened the leader with her body, and then shot down the leading enemy soldier at a stroke.

In a moment, the leader shot the second enemy soldier and Comrade Kim Jong Suk did away with the third one. And then in rapid succession they fired their revolvers killing the rest of the approaching enemy soldiers on the spot.

There are so many stories about the lofty self-sacrificing spirit of Comrade Kim Jong Suk who protected the great leader at the risk of her life, and about the fact that she lured the enemy troops into another direction to smash them in order to ensure the safety of the Headquarters and story about the fact that she, as a crackshot, sent a dead shot at the enemy each time.

As a cook at the Headquarters Comrade Kim Jong Suk safeguarded it firmly. She made it a rule to go down a hill on which the Headquarters took its place when she went to pluck grass roots and leaves and as soon as the enemy's "punitive force" appeared she would shoot a signal gun. Even at recess in the course of march she would descend a mountain to pluck edible herbs though all other guerillas were taking a rest, and the instant the enemy's "punitive force" made its appearance she checked its attack death-defyingly, and thus protected the Headquarters reliably.

In fact, the path of her life and its every moment and every hour were faithfully dedicated entirely to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero, and they constitute a course of an eternal life of the great revolutionary full of devotion and services and struggles for the cause of revolution.

Thus, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, a revolutionary soldier boundlessly faithful to the great leader and indomitable revolutionary fighter and staunch Communist, thoroughly defended and safeguarded the leader's revolutionary ideas and protected him to the last with her body. Her inflexible revolutionary spirit and immortal revolutionary exploits are glistening like a star in our hearts and shining out with everlasting brilliancy in the history of the country.

"Ideological Battle"—A Powerful Weapon to Push Forward Revolution and Construction through Intensified Ideological Work

The Party Centre set forth the line of waging a vigorous "ideological battle" and ways for implementing this line. The line is based on a scientific analysis of the urgent requirement of our revolutionary development on the new historic stage, of the enhancing role of man's ideological consciousness under socialism and of the law-governed process of bringing up men of new type.

The "ideological battle" serves as a powerful weapon for accelerating the work of dyeing the whole society with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a weapon for ensuring an unusually high rate on all fronts of revolution and construction through stepped-up ideological revolution, namely the work of remoulding men.

The "ideological battle" put forward by the Party Centre is an embodiment of the fundamental principle of the immortal Juche idea and the idea on the continued revolution of the great leader, and the main form of battle for the ideological revolution which helps us carry out positively all tasks arising in the ideological work.

Essential Contents of the "Ideological Battle"

The "ideological battle" is the processes of both ideological education and ideological struggle to bring about a radical change in all aspects—the ideological point of view and the way of thinking, the attitude toward work and the mode of activity, the method and style of work, etc. In other words, the essential contents of the "ideological battle" includes two aspects—the ideological education and ideological struggle.

The "ideological battle" is a process of serious ideological struggle between the new and the old, between what is progressive and conservative, between innovation and stagnation, between advance and standstill and between juvenility and senility in all aspects of the ideological life on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is a process of ideological education to establish a Juche-based ideological point of view and way of thinking and revolutionary attitude and trait of work.

It is on the basis of a scientific analysis of the lawful process of the work for bringing up men of new, communist type under socialism that the ideological education and ideological struggle were defined as the fundamental contents of the "ideological battle."

The work of transforming all people into genuine revolutionaries and ardent communists under socialism is comprised by the processes of implanting new ideas and rooting out old ones in the minds of the people, that is to say, the processes of ideological education and ideological struggle.

To unfold the ideological education and ideological struggle in parallel is what is required by the essential qualities of the ideological revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The ideological revolution represents a sharp class struggle for the final liquidation of capitalism including the domain of man's consciousness. It is a vital revolutionary task that must be fulfilled in order to completely free the entire working people from the fetters of all obsolete ideologies and to arm them with pro-

gressive working-class ideas, with the ideas of communism."

The ideological revolution represents the processes of ideological struggle to root up the survivals of the outmoded ideas and of the ideological education to arm people with the new ideas of progressive working class, with the communist ideology.

In order to push forward the historic cause for dyeing the whole society with the great Juche idea, the ideological struggle and ideological education should be further intensified.

The "ideological battle" helps us to wage this work in wider scope.

The definition of the essential contents of the "ideological battle" illumines the most correct way to educate and thoroughly transform all members of society in compliance with the requirements of the leader's revolutionary ideas in every field including ideology, morality and mode of activity.

Principle for Unfolding the "Ideological Battle"

The "ideological battle" is carried out in a way of a lightning operation, concentrated offensive and finish-one-by-one tactics.

To wage the "ideological battle" by lightning operation means to launch an ideological offensive on the fashion of lightning operation against all factors breeding old ideas, thereby preventing and uprooting the residues of antiquated ideas in the shortest possible period.

The concentrated offensive in "ideological battle" signifies a ceaseless promotion of the process of transforming man's consciousness by mobilizing every propaganda and agitation means and all forms and media of ideological work for it.

To conduct the "ideological battle" by finish-one-by-one tactics means to thoroughly overcome one by one the ideological defects detrimental to our revolution by way of showering concentrated fire first on the main ideological devils that corrode our revolutionary ranks and obstruct the speed campaign.

The principle of unfolding the "ideological battle" by means of lightning operation, concentrated offensive and finish-one-by-one tactics shows the definite ways to intensify and develop the ideological revolution in keeping with demand of the development of our revolution and to make an epochal turn in this work on the basis of correctest analysis of peculiarity of development of men's ideological consciousness and of the obstinacy of the outworn ideas. Besides, this principle represents the most correct line that embodies in the realm of the ideological work the great leader's revolutionary work method of grasping the mainlink in all work and concentrating efforts on it; it renders it possible to carry out the ideological remoulding of people in a shortest possible period by correctly catching the main object of struggle, and concentrating the ideological offensive on it in a manner of waging a lightning operation.

The essential requirement of the "ideological battle" is first of all, that if there is any problem, even if it is a trifling ideological fault, we should not overlook it but take issue on it and immediately combat it so that no such thing would come up again.

Another requirement of the "ideological battle" is to intensify this battle ceaselessly by means of repitition.

Another requirement is to turn the ideological education and ideological struggle into an undertaking of the masses themselves.

Then, what are the tasks for unfolding the "ideological battle"?

They are first of all to arm the masses with the teachings of the great leader and with the Party's intention, because the great leader's teaching and the Party's intention are the powerful weapons of ideological struggle and the basic means to distinguish right from wrong, and because "ideological battle" itself is the work to firmly arm people with the great leader's revolutionary ideas and bring them up into genuine communist revolutionaries of Juche type.

Another task for vigorously pushing ahead the "ideological battle" is the organizational and political work for consolidating the successes made in this battle.

The line of the "ideological battle" provides us with a revolutionary weapon for promoting dynamically the work of dyeing the whole society with the great Juche idea and the struggle for grand socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG leaves Pyongyang for an official visit to the People's Republic of China, leading the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG leaves Pyongyang, leading the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on an official visit to African and European countries

Militant Solidarity, Enthusiastic Welcome

The great leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG paid his visit to the People's Republic of China from April 18 to 26, 1975, and to the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between May 22 and June 9, 1975, leading the Party and government delegation of our Country.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung meets the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung in Peking

Working people, youth and students in Peking accord enthusiastic welcome to the DPRK Party and government delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

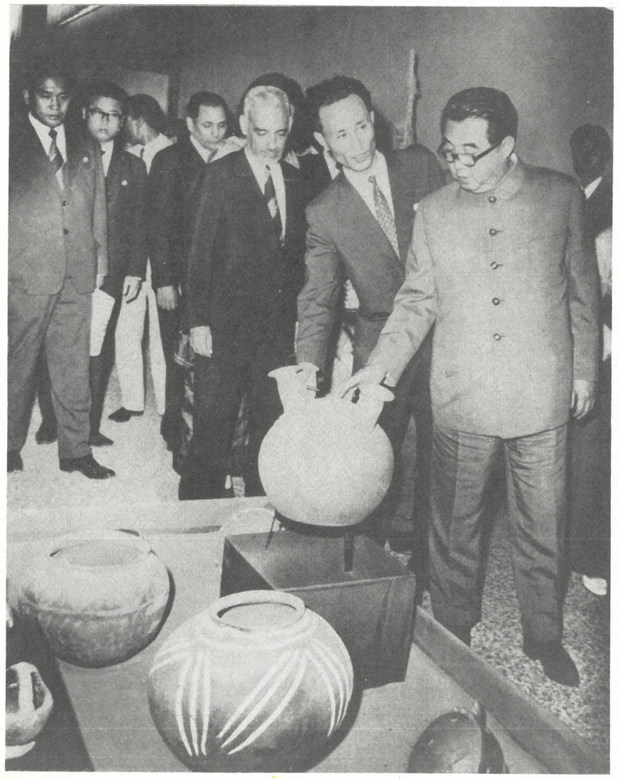
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, acknowledges the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds at the Otopeni airport, Bucharest

Talks are held between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne

A large number of Algiers citizens in their holiday attire enthusiastically welcome the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, holding high the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, the portrait of His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne, the outstanding leader of the Algerian people, and the portrait of Kang Ban Sok, mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the great leader

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah, after being awarded State Order of Great Merit of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with His Excellency President Moktar Ould Daddah, inspects the Folklore Museum in Nouakchott

Bulgarian girls in beautiful national costumes cordially present a tray on which are laid a big loaf of bread and salt to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung according to the customs of the Bulgarian people to receive the most honourable guest

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly hugs President Josip Broz Tito on his departure from Ljubljana upon the conclusion of an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Talks are held in Sofia between the DPRK Party and government delegation led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the BPR Party and government delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov

A Yugoslavian girl dressed in national style presents gifts of best wishes to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who came to see Bohinj Lake

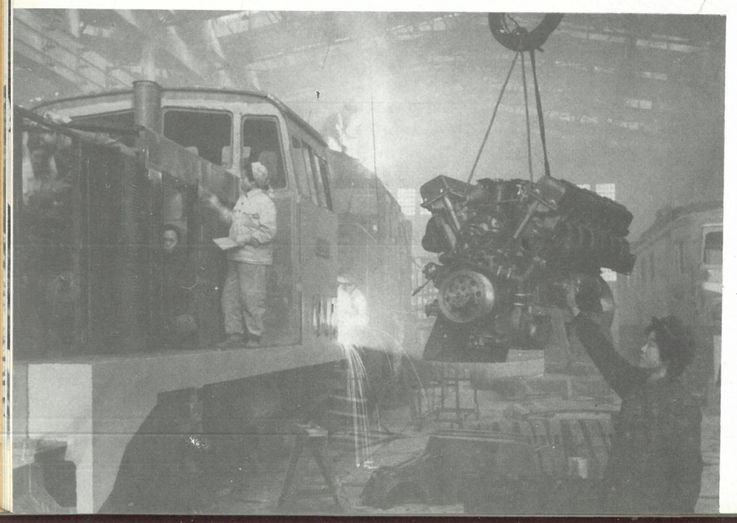
At the airport a working woman presents a bouquet of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who returned home after successfully concluding his visit to foreign countries

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung responds to the enthusiastic cheers of multitudes along the road

Talks are held between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran

In Order to Celebrate Our Party's 30th Birthday as a Grand Festival of Victors



Women workers speed up assembling diesel engines through the vigorous speed campaign to celebrate the fete day of October as a grand festival of victors

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung examines the 2,500-h.p. diesel engine "Kumsong" manufactured by the workers and technicians of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant

Female workers of assembly shop have a technical conference

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex has introduced industrial television in its production process

Airplane spraying chemicals upon a wheat field

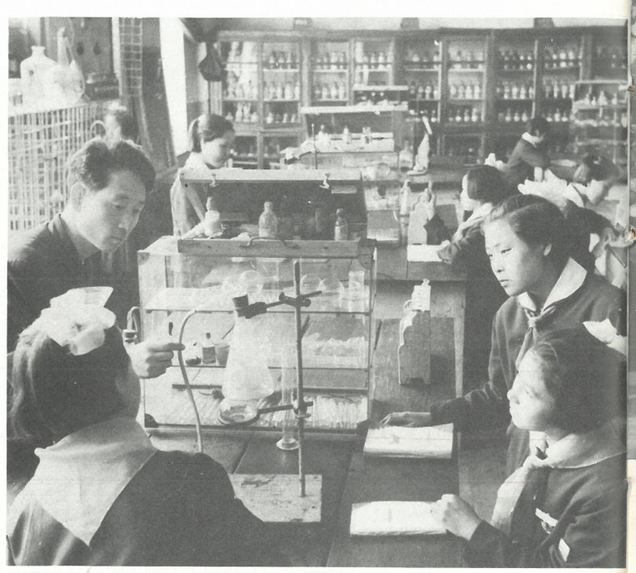
Weavers of Pyongyang Textile Combine carrying on a vigorous economic agitation to stir the masses towards continuous innovations and rapid progress

With a whole-hearted desire to add lustre to the grand festival of October, women workers of the Chollima Rakwon Machine Factory are carrying on the vigorous speed campaign in the production of excavators

We gather in bountiful harvests of maize each year

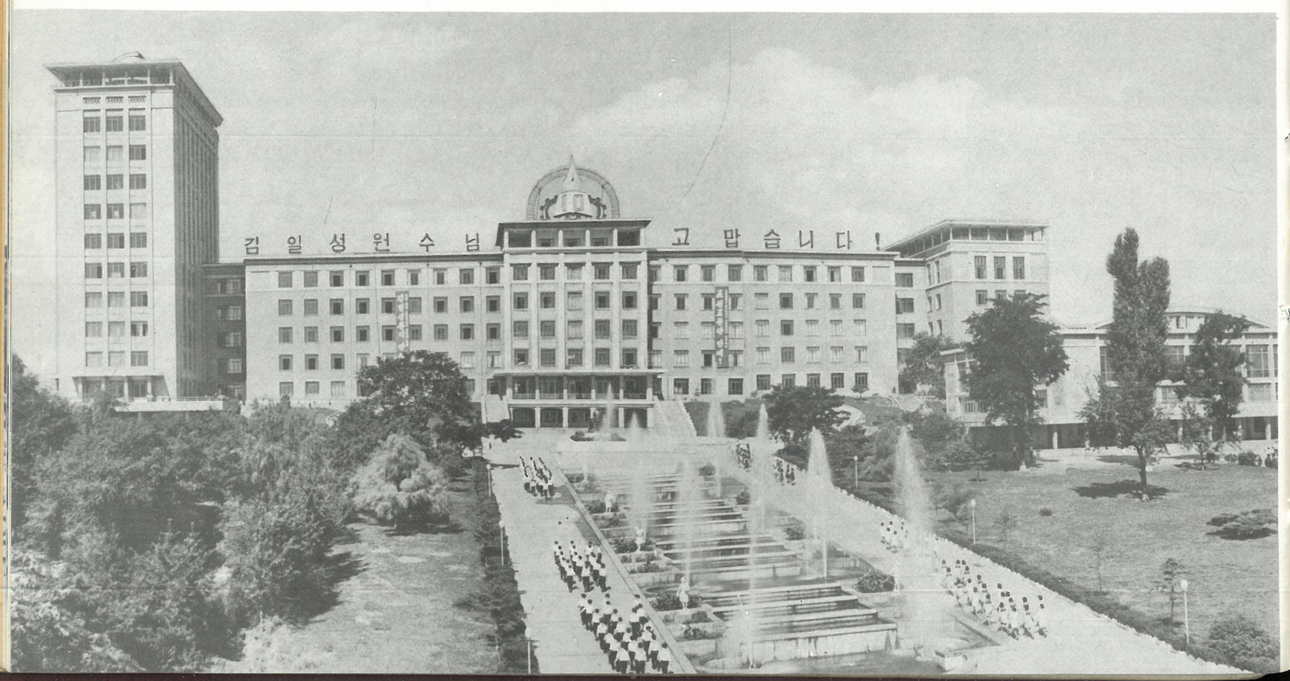
Under the Benevolent Care of the Fatherly Leader

Enjoying the benefit of the Eleven-Year Compulsory Education, our children, the flower buds of revolution, are growing up brightly in the kindergartens



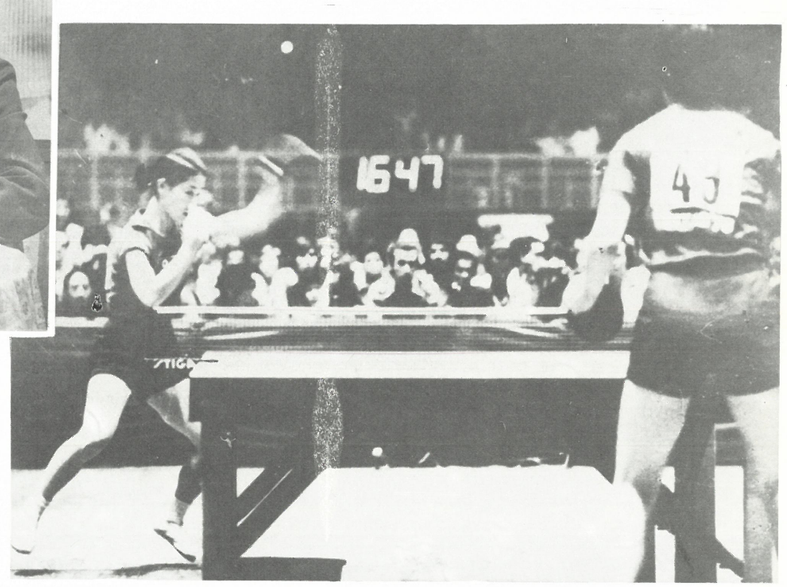
Pupils of Sohung Middle School, Nampo, making a practical experiment in their laboratory

Imposing and brilliant Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace



World Table Tennis Queen

Comrade Pak Yong Sun making a deep study of the classic works of the great leader

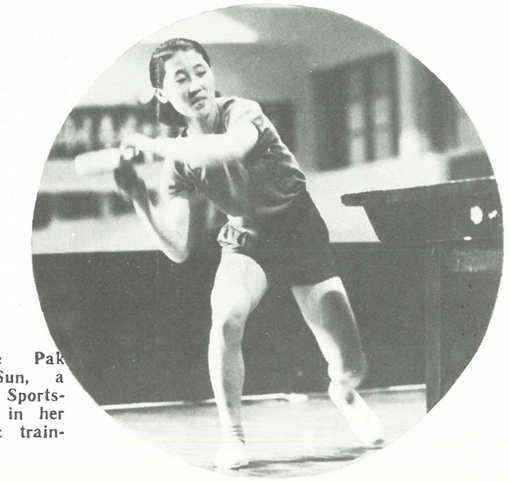


A scene at the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships. Our player Pak Yong Sun takes the initiative in her game to beat her rival smartly

Newspapers of various countries report the success of Pak Yong Sun of our country in a great way

Park Young Sun of North Korea with the G. Geist Cup which she won on Sunday after defeating Chang Li of China (left). —Statesman.

N. Korean Schoolgirl Wins Women's Title



Comrade Pak Yong Sun, a People's Sportswoman, in her energetic training

FRIENDSHIP VISITS

The delegation of the kindergarten education of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen arrives in our country

The delegation of the Peruvian Popular Women's Union here in Pyongyang

The Political Life of Revolutionaries Is Eternal

Growing of things and their extinction, their senile decay and selection are the working of natural law, but the political life of revolutionaries is never perishable but eternal.

Revolutionary martyrs remained faithful to the leader in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. And it has elapsed scores of years since they laid down their lives, but they are living in the hearts of our people with the flags fluttering in the socialist construction sites.

Political life is a valuable life enabling man to enjoy the most worthwhile and genuine life; it is a fundamental criterion inseparable from the lofty title of a revolutionary and Communist.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We can say that socio-political life is more valuable than physical life to a man, a social being."

One can have a political life only when he join a sacred revolutionary struggle with devotion for the liquidation of all manner of exploitation, oppression, subjugation and shackles and for socialism and communism, the bright future of mankind.

Political life of the revolutionaries is an ideological and spiritual motive power to make them to be faithful to the revolution to the last under any adversities, and serves an everlasting source of their inexhaustible revolutionary vigour and vitality throughout their whole lives. Without political life, man is virtually dead, though he is alive. In the age of revolution, in particular, one can not enjoy a worthwhile life if one fails to devote one's life to the revolution.

Political life so invaluable to the revolutionaries is given and brightened only by a great leader.

As a veritable cause of revolution and its victory is inconceivable without a great revolutionary leader, so the political life of the revolutionaries is unthinkable apart from the leader.

The revolutionaries get their political life and develop and brighten it under the wise guidance of the leader, taking his revolutionary ideas as their sole mental food.

Now, our people are invested with their political life, most valuable, purest and noblest, for the first time in their history. It is attributable to the fact that they have the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great leader and live and make revolution under his guidance. The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the only leader and father who has given our people the loftiest political life.

On the basis of the immortal Juche idea, the great leader clarified that political life is more valuable than physical life to a man who regards independence as the source of his life, and cleared up a great truth that for what purpose man devotes his life and how revolutionaries should live and fight.

At the time of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule when human dignity, value and independence were utterly violated and the political life of our people and women trampled underfoot mercilessly, the great leader stood in the forefront of the revolution and trained them into indefatigable revolutionary fighters who were firmly armed with the revolutionary world outlook in the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

With his great love and generosity and profound influence, the leader kindled revolutionary passion in each of our people and kindly led along the path of resuscitation those people who went through many turns and twists in the course of revolution, thereby enabling them to keep their political life eternally.

As a matter of fact, the history of our people who have carried on the revolution under the wise guidance of the leader upholding the banner of his great Juche idea is a glorious history in which they have been given the loftiest political life in the bosom of the leader and have developed and added lustre to it. It is a traditional and unshakable faith of the Korean communists and people to regard their political life given by the leader as the first life and render devoted services to the leader.

In the past, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters fought with all devotion solely for the sake of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and revolution, looking up to him who bestowed the life of revolutionaries on them.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters believed firmly before everything else that safeguarding of the Headquarters of revolution where the leader was meant the defence of the Korean revolution and that loyalty to the leader was

identical with fidelity to the cause of the Korean revolution. So, they defended and guarded the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically and with their lives, so bringing their political life into full bloom.

It was during the Arduous March made in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

When the enemy located the Headquarters and doggedly came to attack it, Comrade O Jung Hup, a Regimental Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, made his unit look like the Headquarters to lead the enemy to turn its attack towards his unit, and thus protected the safety of the Headquarters.

To attach prime importance to political life and sacrifice physical life willingly for the sake of political life—this constitutes the first feature of the revolutionary fighters true to the leader.

While carrying on her combat task, Comrade Choe Hui Suk, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, was arrested by the enemy. The cruel enemy put her to atrocious torture to force her to let out the secrets of operation of her unit and the guerilla army.

However, she fought unyieldingly against them.

"You rascals are able to kill me, of course. But we have General Kim Il Sung and thirty millions of people. With no force can you put out the flames of our revolution."

When the villainous Japanese imperialists found out their failure in breaking her will with any frightful torture and appeasement, they gouged out her eyeballs. Nevertheless, she did not give in. At the last moment of her life, she made the enemy tremble by crying out: "I have no eyes now. But, I can see the victory of the revolution with my mind's eye!"

Like this, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters kept their revolutionary faith to the last and sacrificed even their lives without hesitation for their political life and thus displayed their noble characters of the revolutionaries fighting along the one road of revolution indicated by the leader.

Furthermore, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters valued their revolutionary organizations, placed the interests of the organizations above their own and gave full play to their collectivist spirit, and in this way, they went on making their political life shine.

"Don't worry. Though I may be killed, the organization will live on. I send you two *won*, all my earthly possessions. Please add it to the fund of the organization..."

These are the words which Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, conveyed to the organization when she was in grave danger of losing her life after her arrest by the enemy while carrying on a political work in the Changpai area where she had been dispatched by order of the leader in 1937.

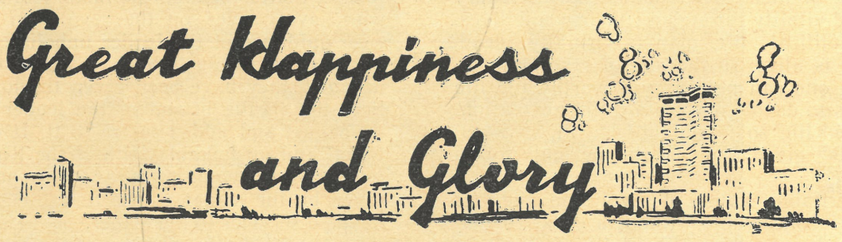
Even at such a crucial moment when death stared her in the face, she held the fate of the organization dearer than her life and sent two *won*, the money she kept, to the organization for its fund.

What a lofty character she had!

It was based on a noble revolutionary spirit of prizing political life more than her physical life.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs boundlessly faithful to the great leader, passed away, but their revolutionary spirit and exploits, their lofty political lives will always remain in our memories, shining brilliantly like an eternal star.

Great Happiness and Glory



Man's genuine happiness and worthwhile living is unthinkable apart from his independent and creative life. When man becomes social being who is able to carve out his destiny by his own ability, he can enjoy a really free and happy life.

In the bright rays of the Juche idea created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung for the first time in history, our people and women have appeared in the arena of history as the most powerful social beings capable of shaping their destinies, as masters of all things, and they are vigorously advancing on the path of building a new life.

This great happiness enjoyed by all our people constitutes a brilliant victory of the Juche idea initiated by the fatherly leader and shows the great vitality of the socialist system in our country.

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader, our people lead a happy life without any worries concerning food, clothing, housing and even about education of their children and medical treatment. What is more, they have the honour of living freely in the first tax-free country of the world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses."

In our country the working masses are masters of the state power and the means of production, and their personal dignity and rights are ensured to the fullest extent. The state takes full responsibility for material and cultural life of the working masses including workers and peasants, showing a constant tender care to the people.

The state has completely abolished taxation system, leftover of the old society. As a matter of fact, our socialist system is the most superior socialist system.

Our people and women had suffered from centuries-old backwardness and poverty, suppression and exploitation, but they have become the full-fledged masters of the country and the most dignified people thanks to the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung whom they hailed for the first time in their history of thousands of years as their leader.

When I think of the great favour of the fatherly leader, I look back vividly upon the past days; I had lived a wretched life full of tears under the rules of the Japanese imperialists and Syngman Rhee traitorous clique.

At that time, my father took service as a farm hand for a landlord who sheltered himself under the Japs' influence. After the death of my father my family found it hard to make a living under the burden of miscellaneous levies and taxes. I was taken to the landlord's as nurse-maid and my family had the misfortune to be torn up. They dispersed in all directions.

Then, came the defeat of the Japanese imperialists and the liberation of the country. But, south Korea was occupied by the US imperialists, the enemy of the Korean people, and taxes remained there as a means for the exploitation of the working people.

It happened in the Autumn of 1949 when I lived in Namyonbaek in South Korea.

I was seized of our only bedclothes for the taxes which I could not pay. Nevertheless, it was short in the assessment. So, I toiled and moiled together with my mother-in-law and grandmother-in-law, but in vain. We were deprived of the tenant land in the end owing to the failure of tax payment.

Such a tragedy was not limited to me. On account of levies and taxes, so many mothers and women of south Korea lost their fathers and husbands and were separated from their dear sons and daughters, beating the sorrowful breast and harbouring resentment against the cursed world.

In Namyonbaek alone, over 60 farm households were seized of empty chests of drawers and even cooking-pots in default of paying taxes. What was worse, 10 odd farmers were put under arrest and detention.

During the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation war I came under the care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Since then, I have been enjoying a free and happy life with no worries of food, clothing, housing, and education of children and medical treatment.

Why can't we share this great happiness, glory and pride given by the fatherly leader with the south Korean women and mothers?

It is entirely due to the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism, the bulwark of colonialism, war igniter and butcher, and to the traitorous action against the people taken by its stooge Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

I am determined to devote myself to the sacred struggle for driving out our people's sworn enemy US imperialism from south Korea and accomplishing national reunification and the nation-wide victory of revolution.

To this end I'll, first of all, arm myself more thoroughly with the Juche idea of the great leader and conquer the height of 8 million tons of grain without fail by carrying on a vigorous "speed campaign" under the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions put forward by the leader and thus add lustre to the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party.

Kim Fu Bun
Yonbaek Co-op Farm

Prophylaxis Has Precedence over Therapy

—Interview with Director of Bureau of Medical Treatment and Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Public Health—

Journalist:

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung taught:

"The keynote of medical science under socialism is disease prevention. In other words, it is to take the preventive measures lest the working people should contract diseases. It can, therefore, be said that medical science under socialism is precisely the preventive medicine."

In accordance with the fatherly leader's teaching, a section doctor system has been introduced in our country to carry out our Party's prophylactic policy in public health.

Would you kindly tell me about this, Director?

Director:

I shall begin with explaining what is the section doctor system.

Under this system established by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, doctors have a certain residential section or a place of work under their charge and take care of the health of inhabitants and workers responsibly.

This system is an embodiment of the great leader's Juche idea that regards man as most precious in the world and puts everything in the service of man; it shows his boundless warm love for our people.

With the introduction of the section doctor system in all towns and villages, medical groups made up of specialists in internal treatment, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, look after people's health regularly in a responsible manner.

Each doctor of the *ri* hospitals or *dong* clinics takes care of about 500-1,000 inhabitants; (the number falls in some districts).

They have a "health book" for each inhabitant under their charge to acquire an actual grasp of his physical constitution, life environments, habitude and so on. On this basis, they take measures for improving his health beforehand.

Doctors go among the inhabitants to conduct regular physical check-up and disseminate hygienic knowledge among them and, furthermore, they carry out an all-round medical examination for pupils of schools in the section under their charge.

Those people whose health proved poor by medical check-up are sent to fine sanatoria set up throughout the country and take a good rest there for 30-40 days. During this period, all their expenses including travelling expense are paid by the State.

In addition, through the doctors in charge, the inhabitants are regularly given lots of preventive injection and prophylactic medicine sent gratis by the State to prevent various diseases.

Journalist:

Our working people receive enormous benefits from the state for it alone, I suppose.

Director:

That's right. Thanks to the profound care of the fatherly leader taken to protect our people from diseases in advance, our country is free of environmental pollution and the sources of endemic diseases and malignant infectious diseases and the measles etc. which threatened the life and health of our people in the past have disappeared completely. The average life span of our people has lengthened to 70.1 old years, an increase of 26 years as against the pre-liberation days. No wonder that our people say 60 is the age of youth and 90 the age of longevity.

Journalist:

I hear the chief engineer of a Greek ship was saved from critical condition in our hospital, receiving free medical treatment. He expressed himself: "I've been to various countries on my ship. But, never before have I seen such a country like Korea where the life of man is valued and doctors and nurses look after the patient responsibly. Truly, the system of the public health service in Korea is on the highest level in the world." Expressing his admiration for the public health service in Korea, he shouted: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the free medical care!"

Director:

Really, our public health service system is the most advanced one.

On the contrary, the working people of south Korea cannot take it into their head to receive a prophylactic treatment. The patients die in front of hospitals without receiving medical care, unable to pay the doctor's fees and charge for medicine.

What is worse, for lack of preventive measures against diseases 80 per cent of the south Korean population are infected with various verminous and parasitic diseases.

This is the cursed reality of south Korea today where "the rich becomes richer and the poor poorer."

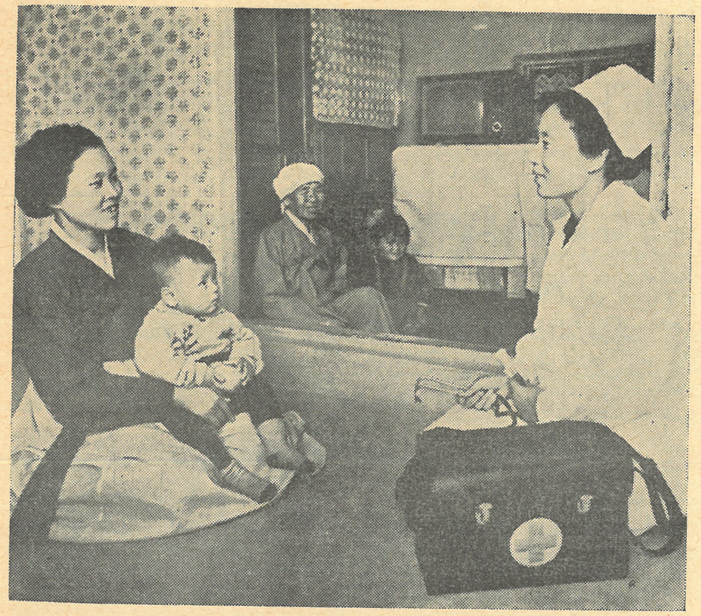
So long as the US imperialist colonial rule over south Korea and anti-popular misrule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue, the damned, miserable realities of south Korea would not come to an end.

Journalist:

As our life becomes happier, we feel greater regret at being unable to share this happiness with our brothers and sisters in south Korea.

I am sure our fellow countrymen in south Korea will never fail to bask in the great favour of the fatherly leader who regards people as most precious and shows unfailing loving kindness to them by taking every measure for their health.

A doctor making her round of calls at households under her charge.



"Korea Is Building the Most Ideal Society"

Tatsuro Sato
Director of JiJi News Agency

On the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union I had an opportunity to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the head of the delegation of the JiJi News Agency and see the reality of Chollima Korea in detail.

Two weeks are not so long enough to grasp the real situation of a country. But as the proverb says "an eye finds more truth than two ears," I obtained good results more than I expected, I believe.

Now, I would like to note down some of my profound impressions gained during my stay in Chollima Korea.

What struck me remarkably on the first day of my arrival in Pyongyang is that its hopeful

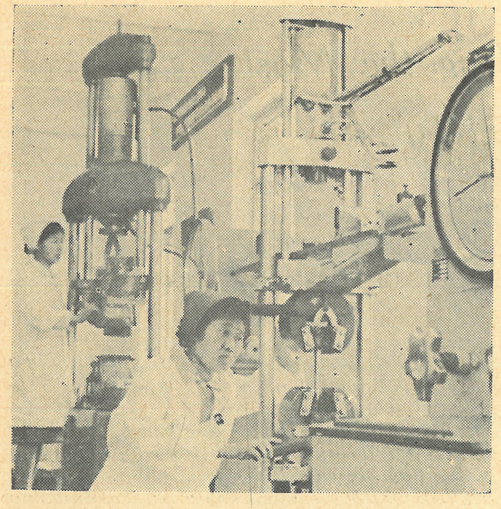
citizens dressed in a variety of colourful costumes come and go brightening up the streets lined with verdant trees, and on either sides of the streets stand in rows the modern multi-storied apartment houses inhabited by the working men and office-workers side by side with elegant public buildings.

Frankly speaking, until then I held an old-fashioned idea that how far the capital of this country should have attained its development, if any, for it was devastated in the three-year-long war. So, I was struck with amazement the moment I saw such a beautiful and splendid city nestling in a park and the happy faces of the working people, masters of the country.

During my stay in Korea I paid a round of visits in various places: Korean Revolution Museum in front of which the statue of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is reverently set up, Kim Il Sung University, Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, a modern textile mill, machine factory, iron works and hospital and nursery, etc.

Really, wherever I went I witnessed the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung came into full bloom.

The universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education is being enforced in this country and the new generation are growing up in all the schools to be men well equipped intellectually, morally and physically without paying school fee that forms a source of great anxiety for the Japanese people. Moreover, the college and university students receive scholarship. Especially, I could not restrain my profound admiration for the warm love and solicitude of the great President Kim Il Sung who regards the children as the "king" and treasures of the country and spares nothing for them.



Reliable masters of science and technique

Sick workers, peasants and other peoples receive medical treatment without paying a single penny, and doctors make their rounds of calls at every house to take care of the health of adults and children.

I had visited many places of the world, but could not find such a genuine country for the people.

I was so envious of the Korean people, indeed.

On the other hand, the workers were carrying on an energetic drive for production of their own creative initiative in factories and enterprises in order to produce quality goods for the people by effectively exploiting ample underground resources of the country and to make those things which are scarce or lacking in the country by their own efforts.

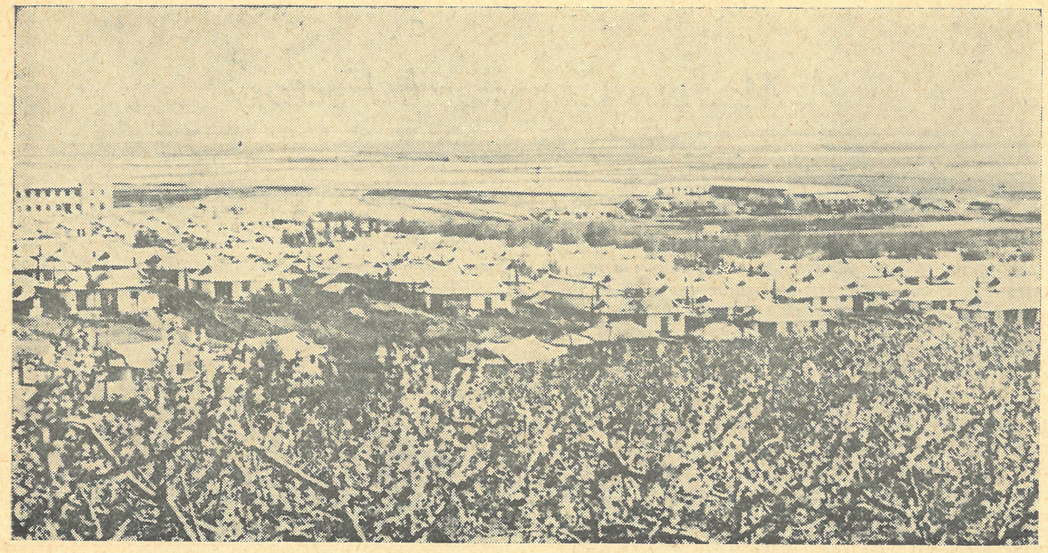
While making a round of visits to the highly-mechanized and automated machine factories, iron works and rich rural villages, I could not suppress my amazement at a wonderful development of this country that underwent a three-year-long war shortly after its liberation.

Really, the D.P.R.K. has now proudly joined the ranks of the advanced nations of the world displaying the powerful might of an industrial state that many countries learn from while looking up to as a "model country of socialism".

With a boundless emotion I recollected the following saying of the great President Kim Il Sung who has enhanced the national glory of Korea in the world as the "cradleland of Juche."

"How keenly the necessity of establishing Juche is felt and how much emphasis is laid on it may depend on people and on the social and historical backgrounds of a country.

"In the course of my struggle for the freedom and independence of our country I came to have a firm conviction that we must and could work



Migok Co-op Farm in Sariwon has turned into a modern socialist village good to live in

out our own destiny with our own efforts. Our struggle was hard and complex. We had to solve everything by ourselves and use our own heads to formulate the lines and methods of struggle as well."

Already in Japan I was acquainted with the Juche idea created by the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, but, after closely witnessing the realities of Korea I acutely felt how great the Juche idea was and how mighty its force was.

Thus, in deep emotion and excitement I spent the heart-stirring days of my visit.

June 30 is still fresh in my memory. That day we had the honour of meeting the great President Kim Il Sung whom the world peoples admire and revere so much.

He took our hands warmly with a bright smile on his face and invited us to be seated. Deeply moved by his benign personality we eased the strain and frankly expressed our impression and views on our visit to Korea.

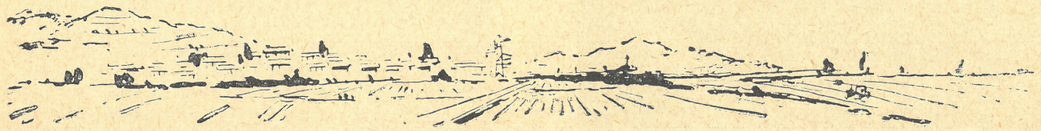
The respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung taught in detail the essence of the Juche idea in connection with various aspects of the revolution and construction. Listening to his saying I realized with profound emotion that the Juche idea was the only guiding idea making it possible to carry out revolution and construction successfully and the revolutionary ideology for the people.

Many countries of the world today learn from the Juche idea, regarding it as the guiding principle in revolution and construction.

Moreover, the great thinker and theoretician President Kim Il Sung gave a logically consistent explanation to a series of matters including the policy of reunifying the country peacefully by the Korean people themselves without the foreign interference and the question as to the United Nations. Really, I learnt much from his talk full of confidence.

On leaving Korea which left indelible impressions on my mind I was confirmed in my belief:

Korea is building the most ideal society and it will enjoy an eternal prosperity, because it is under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, a genius of revolution, the sun of the mankind and the legendary hero. Korea is possessed of rich natural resources, diligent and sagacious heroic working class as well as a host of trustworthy national cadres. Hence, Korea has the power of making rapid progress towards the future of communism, an ideal of humanity.



A Modern Cornstarch Factory

A modern cornstarch factory sprang up at Pukchang, a town in the northwestern mountain region of Korea.

The whole production processes and units of the factory—from feeding materials to the packing of goods—are done on stream line by automation or semi-automation.

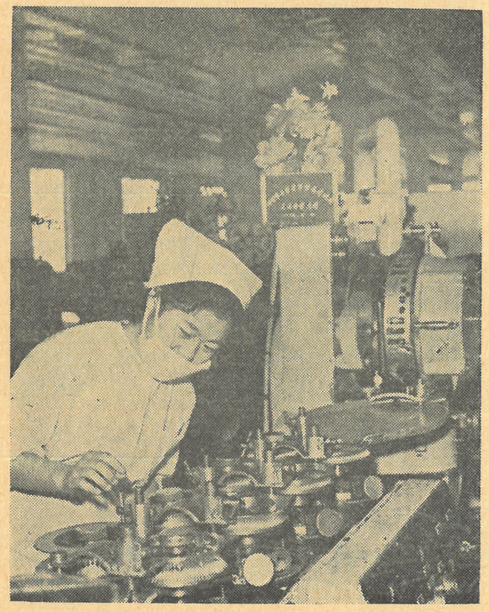
Our women are seen here working as proud masters of the factory.

It is thanks to the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise guidance, deep care and concern that this modern cornstarch factory came into being at such an out-of-the-way town as Pukchang.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, said:

"The provincial, city and county Party organizations and leading workers should build on a large scale light industry factories including cornstarch factories, foodstuff factories, textile mills, knitwear mills, clothing factories, furniture factories and daily necessities factories by actively tapping the local reserves from the stand of a master, so that more high-quality daily necessities of wide variety are produced."

With the pride of operating a honourable machine that the fatherly leader inspected in person



Always anxious to provide the people with abundant and better lives, the fatherly leader visited Pukchang district in August 1973, selected personally a site for the factory, and gave detailed instructions on building the factory rapidly and on modern line.

Immensely moved by the fatherly leader's warm care and concern, the constructors and volunteers who came from many parts of the South Pyongan Province were aboil with the ardor of loyalty to him. They always regarded the leader's teachings as absolute ones and abided the principle of executing them unconditionally, so remaining faithful to the leader. They at last completed the construction of the factory, a large scale foodstuff-producing base, in a short period of less than half a year by tapping the local reserves, on their own strength and with their own technique and equipment.

Thus, they put it into practice to start production from April 15, the birthday of the fatherly leader, the most auspicious day for our people and make a loyal report to him about this.

Though he was busy directing both revolution and construction the fatherly leader visited again Pukchang on May 10, no more than a month after the start of the production. He personally made the round of the processes and equipments of the factory, praised the staffs for their efforts made in building up the factory well and gave concrete guidance in the management of the factory.

Engulfed by the great loving care of the fatherly leader and given a high praise by him more than they deserved, the hearts of the workers burned with a resolve to increase production so as to supply more tasty and highly nutritious foodstuff and the daily necessaries of many varieties to the people.

That day, a woman workteam head in the Sweets Shop, did not leave off her machine until late at night.

A daughter of a tenant farmer, she was stricken with hunger as a stateless people in bygone days and unable to afford to make even soy and eat it full because of her inability to obtain salt in this remote mountain region in the past. But, she has become a full-fledged foodstuff engineer after graduating from a college under the deep care of the fatherly leader and is now working at a up-to-date foodstuff factory that the fatherly leader has set up for the people. Thinking the fatherly leader's great favour, she was choked with tears. She was resolved to work hard as real mother who took charge of the dietary lives of the working people and the inhabitants of the county, and to become a true revolutionary fighter of the fatherly leader.

She took the lead in making innovations.

Her feeling was shared by all the workers there.

The fatherly leader's visit added, in fact, momentum to the endeavours of the workers: in a short span of time they became able to handle machines and equipment skillfully and raised the productive efficiency more than two times by making a full-scale and full-capacity operation. They strengthened technical study and tirelessly strived to highten the quality of products and to expand their variety, and now they turn out more than thirty sorts of foodstuffs and various daily necessaries including soap.

The factory now produces in large quantity starch, glucose, millet jelly, drops, caramels and confectionary and others and soy, cooking oil and seasoning powder with local raw materials.

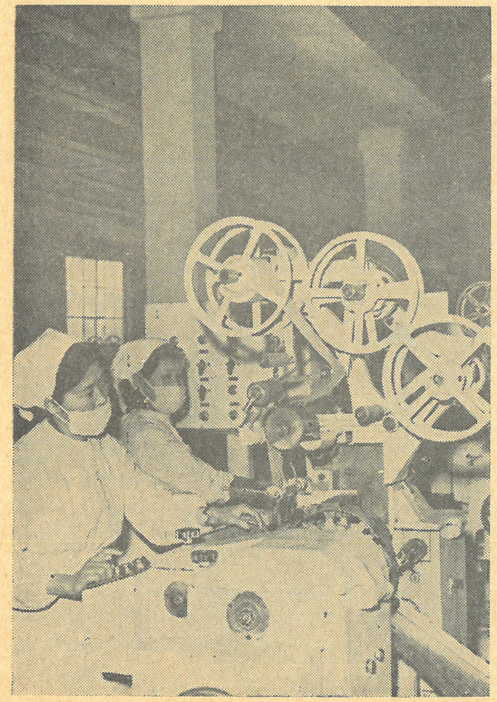
It also turns out cider, syrup and other refreshing drink, produces such staple foods as noodle, bread etc. for the happy and better lives of the inhabitants of the county.

The factory has a good vista.

When the second-stage project of construction is completed, the production of highly nutritious, tasty foodstuffs and daily necessaries will grow four-five fold, and it will turn out more than enough products for daily use to meet local demand.

In order to finish the second-stage project before 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the workers and builders of the factory are advancing like the wind at the "new speed of Chollima," holding aloft the policy of "speed compaign" formulated by the Party Centre.

A part of a sweets shop of the Pukchang Cornstarch Mill equipped with up-to-date installations



An Industrialized and Modernized Farm

Like anywhere in our country a bumper harvest has come to a remote village Chehyon-ri, Sunchon County, that is shut in by high and low mountains.

The maize crop, in particular, is excellent.

Deep yellow, ripe, large maizes are swaying in the wind of autumn suggestive of a golden sea.

The agricultural working people in the farm are unable to contain their joy saying that maize yields per *chongbo* this year will be higher than 12 tons, the maximum in last year.

The reason of their great joy over bountiful crops of maize this year is not confined to this.

Surely, they can't repress their delight at the fact that industrialization and modernization have been realized in our agriculture that has so far vigorously advanced toward an incessantly-developing Juche-based industry.

All these proud successes represent a great victory of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a brilliant fruition of the Juche-based farming method.

Opening up a new era of the Juche-based farming method with the brilliant rays of the rural theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung built up a number of the powerful centres for the rural technical revolution in this land and formed large corps for mechanization, and thus bestowed his great benefit on the farmers so that they might do with machines all the farming works—ploughing, irrigation, rice-transplantation, maize planting, chemical-spraying, weeding and thrashing,

etc.

The fatherly leader showed profound solicitude by providing this Chehyon Co-op Farm with lots of "Chollima" tractors the number of which is enough to distribute 6 tractors to every one hundred *chongbo* and with many up-to-date farming machines of various kinds and thus illumined brightly the road to be followed by them for industrialization and modernization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

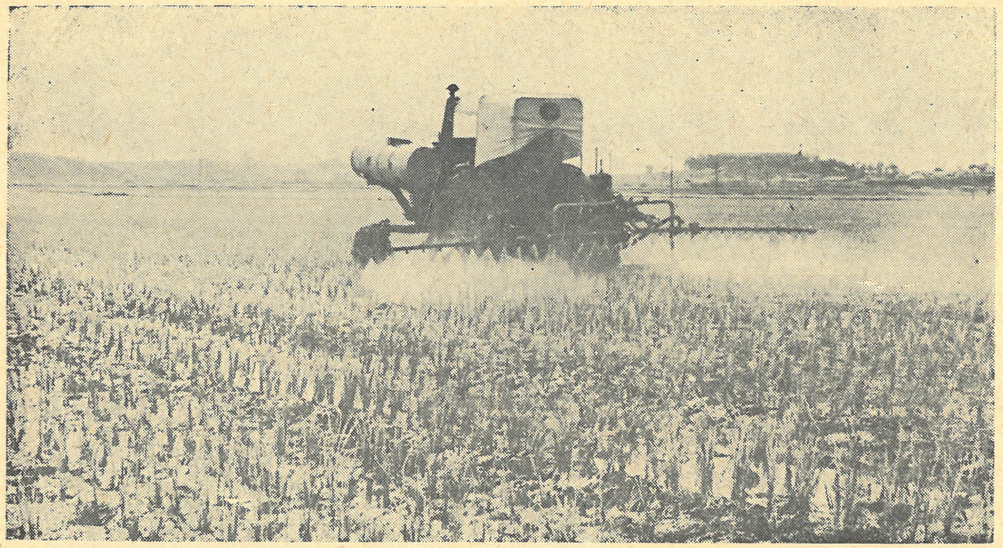
"We should finish the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture at an early date to do all farm work with machines and chemicals. Thus we will not only completely free the peasants from difficult work but also substantially increase labour productivity so as to let each farmer tend more than 5 *chongbo* of paddies or more than 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and to enforce an eight-hour workday in agriculture, as in industry. In other words, we must completely industrialize agriculture by accomplishing its mechanization and chemicalization."

Bearing the fatherly leader's teaching in their minds, the agricultural working people of the Chehyon Co-op Farm unfolded an energetic struggle to mechanize all the farm work from the beginning of its preparations in this year.

Every one of them learned how to drive the tractors and operate modern farm machines sent by the fatherly leader, and did their farm work on a scientific and technical basis in compliance with the demands of the Juche-based farming method, taking into account a climatic condition, regional peculiarity and crops' biological characteristics. On the other hand, they accelerated mechanization and chemicalization of all the farm work by inventing and making new efficient farm machines by their own hands.

They have mechanized all the farm works—transplanting of the young-maize plant in humus pots, chemical fertilizer-spraying, weeding, artificial insemination, insecticidal work and so on,

Upholding the teaching of the great leader, the research workers of the South Pyongan Provincial Branch of the Academy of Agriculture, step up their work of biological researches on the crops



Weeding by hand labour disappeared once and for all in our countryside.

and thus realized a comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, and each farmer has come to tend more than 10 *chongbo* of dry field.

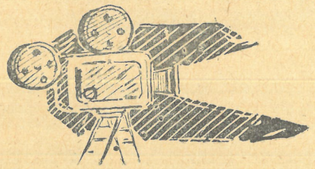
With labour force not more than one tenth compared with that before mechanization they have cultivated maize field and brought about a far more bumper harvest at that.

The agricultural working people of this farm are showing intense loyalty to the fatherly leader, upholding his lofty intention.

In order to make a triumphant report to the respected and beloved leader and the Party Centre, they are hastening the preparation for harvesting well-ripen crops with high spirit of scaling the height of 8 million tons of grain to greet a grand festival, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

Farmers of the Ryokpo Co-op Farm transplanting young plants of vegetables

"The Lot of Kum Hui and Un Hui"



It is the greatest national task of our people to reunify the divided country. Thirty years have passed since the Korean people who are all of the same stock and have lived on the same territory were split into the north and the south.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialist occupation of south Korea has partitioned our territory and split our nation; it has not only visited untold misery and suffering on the south Korean people but brought national calamity to the entire Korean people and laid a great obstacle to the co-ordinated development of Korean society as a whole.

"To reunify the divided homeland is the greatest and most pressing national task for the entire Korean people at present. Its solution brooks not a moment's delay."

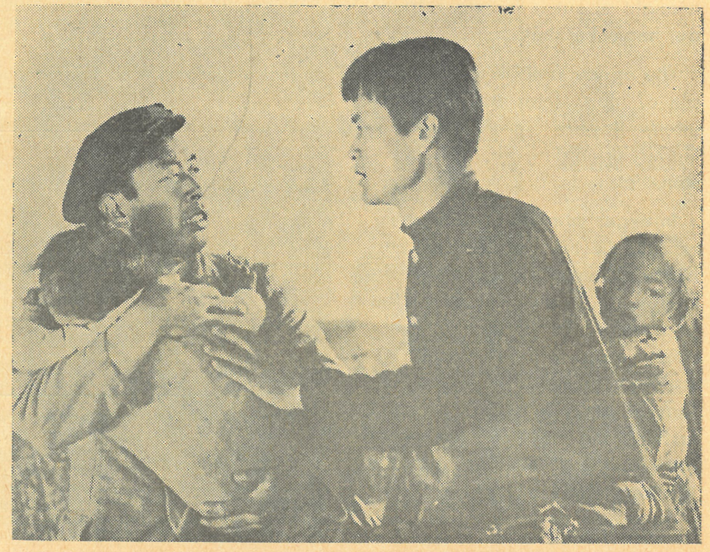
As the leader said, the division of Korea not only brings unbearable misfortunes to the south Korean people but imposes calamities on the entire Korean people; it rules out the possibility of co-ordinated development of Korean society.

"The Lot of Kum Hui and Un Hui", a technicolor wide-screen feature film produced by the Korean February 8 Feature Film Studio, depicts well these heart-breaking realities of Korea.

Kum Hui and Un Hui, heroines of the film, are twin sisters born into the family of Pak Mong Gyu, who was a music teacher in a village school in south Korea right after the liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Pak dies on a roadside after writing the music to a song. In this song he expressed his infinite reverence for the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and legendary hero, and his desire to get his twin daughters to live happily in his embrace.

These twin sisters are born right after liberation but soon made orphans. Ok Hyon San and Han Byong Ho take on the patronage of each child. Thus begins their separation into the north and south.



Taken to the warm heart of the fatherly leader, Kum Hui grows up to be a talented dancer loved by the people

Kum Hui comes over to the north, carried on the back of a young man Ok Hyon San who was studying fine arts, while Un Hui goes to an island village of south Korea, carried in the bosom of a poor fisherman Han Byong Ho. This separation of twin sisters continues till today owing to the artificial barrier.

Completely different lots await these sisters.

Through their lives, the film vividly represents the superiority of the socialist system established by the great leader in the north and shows the corrupt society of south Korea where the jungle law holds sway.

Kum Hui has grown to be a talented dancer. Her artistic activities do not confine to the stage of the grand theatre. She often makes tours of pelagic sea fishing fleets and socialist construction sites, winning the warm acclaim of the people.

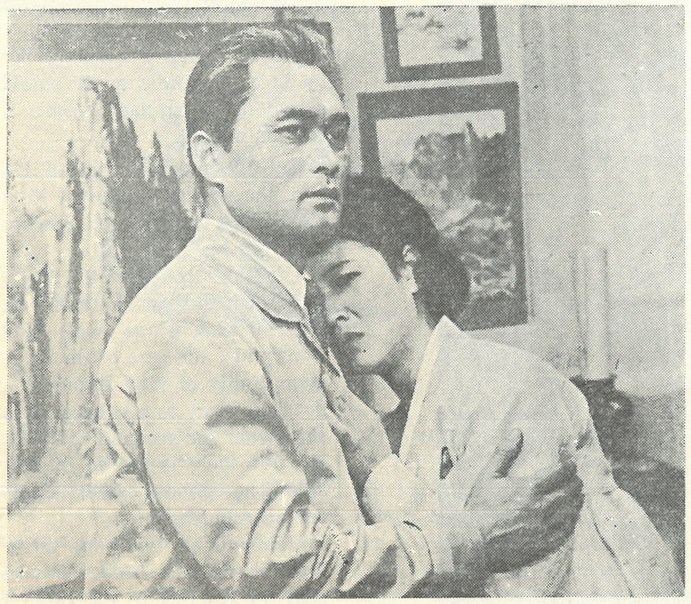
Ok Hyon San who brings her up in a happiness as he would a real daughter has become a famous artist.

But the unknown lot of Un Hui, the younger sister of Kum Hui left in south Korea, always torments his heart.

The film also shows the tragic lot of Un Hui in south Korea. Un Hui who sings well and lives under the care of the large poor family of Han Byong Ho, is taken away to a cabaret by a shipowner on account of debt. Her life there is indeed intolerable. The cabaret owner counts her as rubbish.

Han and his two sons throw into the sea the shipowner who sold off Un Hui to the cabaret and come over to the north. After that, Han becomes a workteam head of a pelagic fishing fleet. He happens to see Kum Hui among the artist group who came to the fleet for a performance. While feasting his eyes on the happy face of

Un Hui left in south Korea under US imperialist occupation. She is given no opportunity to develop her musical talent. Now crippled, she wanders from place to place aimlessly, cursing the society.



When Kum Hui and Ok Hyon San are informed of Un Hui's tragic lot, a new resolve is born in their hearts—the resolve to firmly defend the socialist system which has provided them with the happy life of today

Kum Hui, his thought goes to the lot of Un Hui. The life of the poor girl unfolds on the screen.

Unable to bear the life in the cabaret, she escapes from it.

As ill luck would have it, a car hits her, crippling her. A song sung by Un Hui under the bridge wafts across the river.

It is the song of blessing which her father wrote with the feeling of deep adoration for General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, and with the desire to live happily in his embrace, the song of longing for the people in the north living in happiness under "the brightly shining big star of Mt. Paekdu-san" as her father desired.

This song urges the audience to fight more determinedly to bring earlier the day of reunification, so that the south Korean people also can enjoy a happy life under the tender care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The accursed markers of the Military Demarcation Line appear on the screen. A hateful soldier of the US imperialist aggressor army wearing the MP helmet is seen.

The US imperialist aggressors are our people's inveterate enemy blocking Korea's reunification and the very root cause of all the misfortunes of our people.

The tragic fate brought about by the division of Korea is not confined to these twin sisters alone.

A new, firm resolve is born in the hearts of spectators as the film is over, the resolve to make the US imperialist aggressors who bisected the land of three thousand *ri* with a long history and a brilliant culture and imposed the misfortunes of national split upon the Korean people withdraw from Korea at once and to reunify Korea by the Koreans themselves.

Heartily upholding the independent policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will surely drive these aggressors out of this land and reunify their fatherland within the present generation.

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"I'll Become a Beam of the Sun of the Nation, General KIM IL SUNG"

Here we introduce an article printed in 1974, September 21 issue of the "Revolutionary Front," the organ of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which is active in south Korea, against the US imperialists and the anti-popular tyranny of their stooge Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

I am a woman worker of a company in Seoul, concurrently a member of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided by the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Though the same must be said of all the workers in south Korea, the women workers' lives in this company are indescribably miserable.

They are forced to work 18 hours or more a day and suffer from hunger, frequent labour accidents and mass dismissal. All these are intolerable for them.

Many of women workers curse the society, saying: "Overthrow to the world damned!"

I impatiently groped for a clue for fulfilling the revolutionary tasks devolving upon me—how to implant in their minds the truth of the great Juche idea and how to lead them to join the revolutionary ranks.

On one occasion, I got a priceless booklet entitled "In Memory of Comrade Kim Jong Suk" from the Party organization, and I learned much from it.

I bring back memory of the day when I got it. I read it all through the night. I read and read repeatedly more than once, on the next day and the day after next, so that I might apply it to my revolutionary tasks.

The image of Kim Jong Suk floated vividly before my mental eyes.

Kim Jong Suk was a revolutionary soldier and indomitable communist fighter infinitely faithful to the great leader.

Kim Jong Suk's red spirit of fidelity to the leader was implanted in my mind as it was and deeply seated in it.

The valuable words of Kim Jong Suk which I took to my heart serves for a source of encouragement to me.

She expressed herself as follows:

"...General Kim Il Sung is the Sun of all us. Let's become a beam of General Kim Il Sung."

Really, Kim Jong Suk was a red beam of the General boundlessly loyal to him.

With tireless efforts and an extraordinary passion she fully acquired the revolutionary ideas of the great leader and perfectly personified his virtues and popular style of work and embodied them in her revolutionary practices.

In the spring of 1937, Kim Jong Suk was given by the General a task of carrying out underground work in Taochien village, Shihsantaokou, Changpai County.

Everytime she was pursued by the enemy. More than once she found herself in dangerous situations, because the Japanese imperialist army, police and their stooges frantically searched for revolutionaries everywhere. She, however, went deep among the villagers and shared sweets and bitters with them, always remaining faithful to the General. She firmly rallied the women around the General and united them who had only kept their houses in the women's association organization, so rousing them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Kim Jong Suk furnished precious and valuable experiences and examples of the underground revolutionary activities for us revolutionaries.

There will be nothing impossible and insurmountable for us if only we remain faithful to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as Kim Jong Suk did, I believe.

I'll devote myself to the revolutionary cause of the reunification, learning from Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist fighter.

And I myself will become a beam of the Sun of the nation, General Kim Il Sung and exert all my efforts to give his warm rays to the south Korean women who are stricken with poverty without any rights.

Chae Yong Ju
Seoul, south Korea

Mt. Myohyang-san

Mt. Myohyang-san is one of the four famous mountains in our country. It is famed far and wide, together with Mt. Paekdu-san, Kumgang-san and Hanra-san.

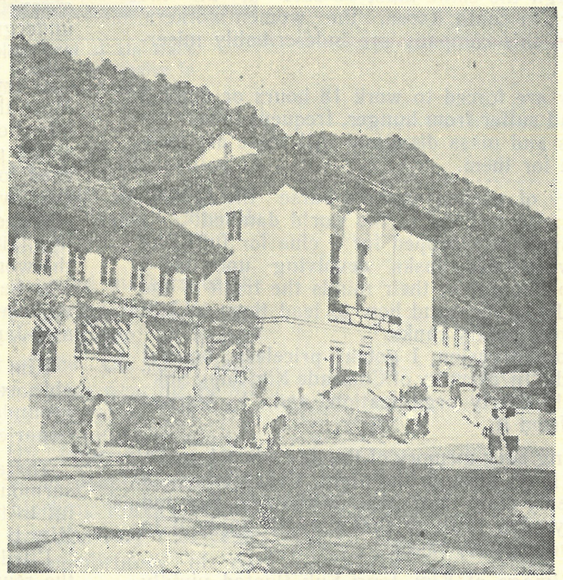
Mt. Myohyang-san measures over 320 *ri* around and covers a vast area about 70 *ri* long from east to west and from north to south.

This mountain boasts of many magnificent and wonderful peaks, clear streams, thickly grown woods, sweet-scented flowers and various chirping birds. For this reason, it is cherished by our people as a place of scenic beauty.

Our ancestors named it Mt. Myohyang-san because of its enchanting scenery and refreshing fragrance.

Birobong, the highest peak of Mt. Myohyang-san, stands 1,909 metres above the sea level, which ranks with numerous high peaks and steep ridges that look like the sharp-edged teeth of a saw in the distance. Besides, many falls run over the precipices in the mountain.

Mt. Myohyang-san has a rest home, a museum and a hot-spring sanatorium. Once it had 360 temples and monasteries including Pohyonsa Temple. Many time-honoured heritages were destroyed by the barbarous bombing of the US imperialist aggressors during the last Fatherland Liberation War.



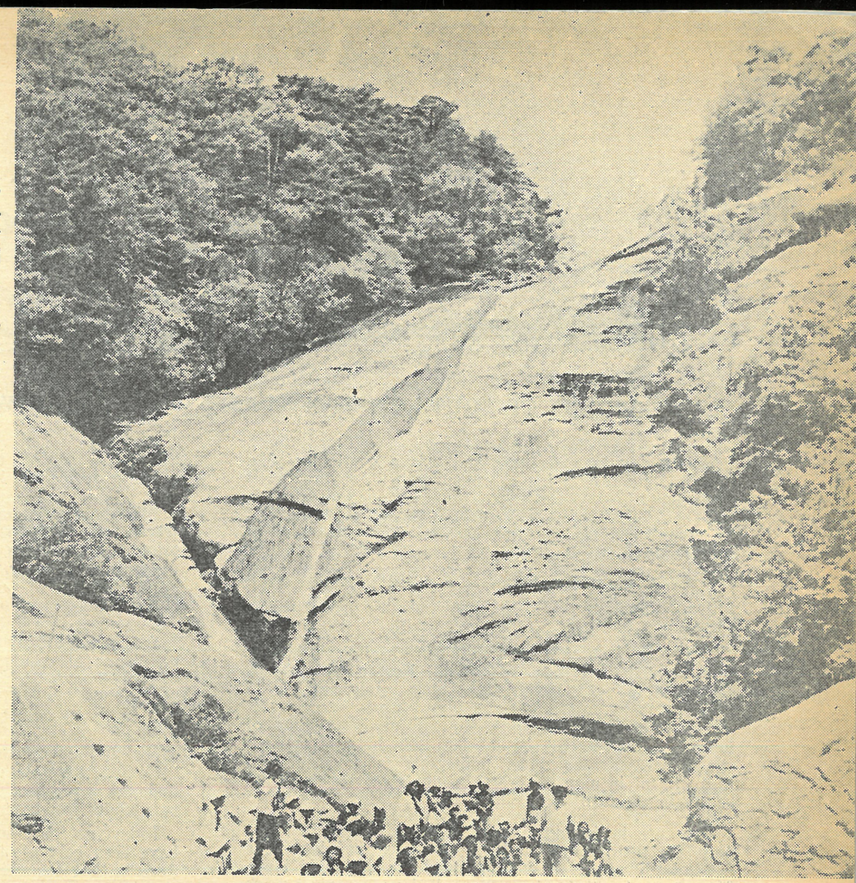
Myohyangsan Rest Home

Mt. Myohyang-san is also associated with the struggle waged by our forefathers for the country.

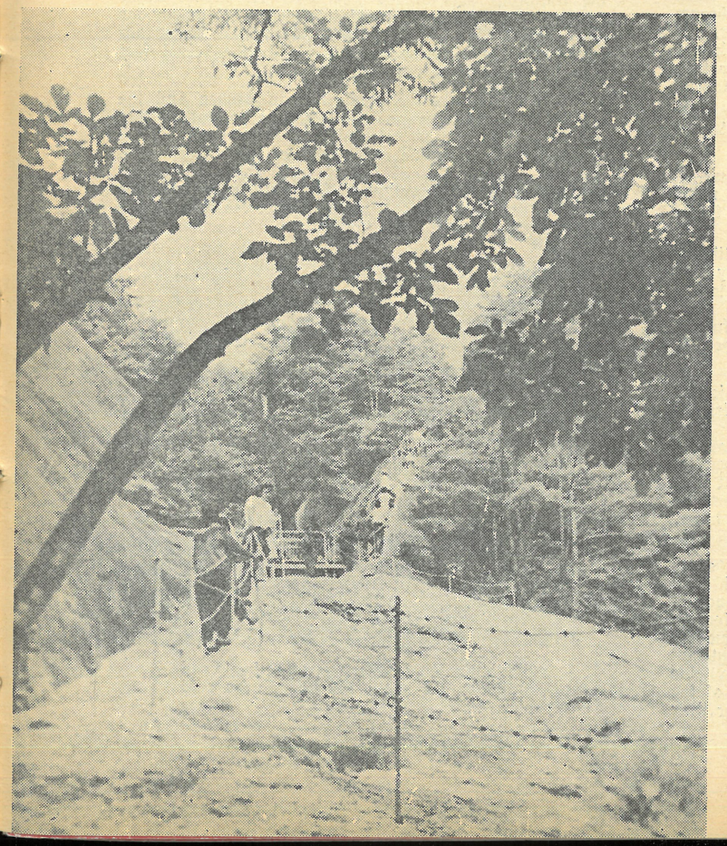
Before liberation it was a pleasure resort of the feudal rulers and the Japanese imperialists, and our toiling masses could not go there for rest.

But, things changed greatly after liberation. Under the wise leadership and kind care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Myohyang-san Museum has been established here to keep properly historical remains and natural monuments. Along with this, rest home, mountaineers' centre, camping ground, various cultural and welfare setups, and roads and other facilities for sightseeing have been readjusted or built for the cultural rest of our working people, youth and children.

Consequently, Mt. Myohyang-san serves as a place of cultural rest, mountain-climbing and socialist patriotic education for our working people, youth and children. Today it is being equipped with more various nice facilities for their cultural rest.



Scenic Ryongyon Falls



A scene of Manpokdong

A bridge on the route to the Pison Falls

Grudge Harboured in Alien Land

—PLIGHT OF SOUTH KOREAN NURSES SOLD OUT TO WEST GERMANY—

"Every day in a strange land was a continuity of a toilworn and tearful life accompanied with maltreatment and insult...

"When I entered a sick-room, patients stretched out their bad-smelling legs and, each of them with glaring eyes required me to trim their toenails first of all.

"They even teased me with whistling. The moment I heard it I felt bitter contempt and unbearable insult. I flounced out of the room unable to keep patience any longer."

This is a part of a note entitled "Grudge Harboured in Alien Land" written by a south Korean girl who is compelled to work like a slave after being sold off to West Germany.

Now, thousands of south Korean nurses, victims of human traffic carried on by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are writhing under intolerable racial insult and ill-treatment in more than 300 hospitals located in Bonn, Hamburg, Munich, etc.

They are in twenties or thirties and nurses in name only. On their arrival in West Germany they become a maid-of-all-work or a waiting maid of capitalists there. Though tired with hard working all day, they must wash the capitalists' hands, feet and backs in the bathroom in the evening, and even serve them with liquor.

The south Korean nurses are compelled to work day and night. Even if they should make a trifling slip they are beaten black and blue. Their pay, however, is trivial, indeed.

How difficult their living is to beg for alms in strange streets of a foreign country!

Unable to contain her anger against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the gang of traitors, a south Korean nurse who was traded off to West Germany sent her friend at home, a letter to the following effect:

"The more I think, the more I become angry with the south Korean rulers. They have sold the country and nation to foreign countries without hesitation and, in addition to this, they are making the women weep tears of pain in the foreign land. Now, my heart is full of bitter feeling. You'll unable to fully grasp our present tragic situation, I guess.

"You ought on no account to come here. It is my earnest advice. I wish you would inform your friends of the circumstances without fail."

Now, under the wise guidance and paternal care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, all the women of the northern half of the Republic work and study at their hearts' content according to their choice and talent as the proud masters of the country, enjoying the happy life worthwhile to live.

On the contrary, how is it that the women of south Korea in the same land are groaning under all sorts of ill-treatment and poverty, humiliation and absence of rights? And how is it that they are sold away to foreign lands, leaving their dear parents and beloved home behind them, and tormented with hard toil and contempt and maltreatment? Needless to say, it is an inevitable consequence which flows from the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who get used to feather their nest by selling off the fellow countrymen.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

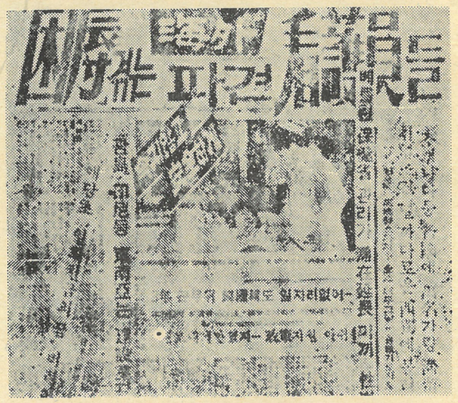
"We should thoroughly expose the criminal emigration scheme of the south Korean rulers who banish innocent south Korean people to faraway places so that they may never return, under the pretext that poverty is caused by a shortage of land, while they lay waste hundreds of thousands of *chongbo* of cultivable land."

As soon as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique usurped the "political power" by force of arms, they fabricated various kinds of criminal machinary of human traffic and evil laws such as "Overseas development corporation", "emigration law", "five-year plan for manpower export" etc. and sold out the south Korean people and women to more than forty countries including West Germany, Japan and South American countries as lifelong slaves.

Besides, they are committing hideous barbarity of selling the innocent children to the US imperialist cannibals under the name of "adopted child."

Today, not only south Korean people and women who have been sold off to West Germany, Japan and South America but the entire Korean people bitterly denounce the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who sell even the compatriots to squeeze out money for the expenses of war preparation and colonial fascist administration and expose to the world the actual fact of their present-day slave trade.

It is certain that the south Korean women and the rest of people will wage their struggle to put an end to the US imperialist colonial rule, wipe out the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and thus hasten the advent of the day when they will enjoy genuine freedom and happiness, freeing themselves from their shameful slavish status of today.



South Korean newspapers reporting a sad plight of the south Korean nurses sold abroad

US Imperialism—the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People

The independent, peaceful reunification of the country is the most earnest desire of our people and their supreme national task the solution of which brooks no delay.

Our Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have put forward time and again the fair and reasonable proposals for guaranteeing durable peace in our country and reunifying the country divided by US imperialism and made constant efforts toward their realization.

However, great difficulties still lie in the path of the country's reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The reunification of the North and South of our country, the long-cherished desire of the whole nation, has not yet been accomplished solely because the U.S. imperialists occupy south Korea, interfere in the internal affairs of our country and pursue the policy of national split."

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, if the US imperialists had not unlawfully occupied south Korea and had not prevented our people from achieving the cause of national reunification, we would have long reunified the country and the entire Korean people could have been leading a happy life together in a unified land.

But, the US imperialists detest our country's reunification and make desperate efforts to perpetuate their colonial rule over south Korea. Going against the stream of the times and the aspiration of our people for national reunification, they throw hindrances in the way of our country's reunification by all means.

Even after the announcement of the historic North-South Joint Statement with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as its keynote and the opening of dialogue between the north and south, the US imperialists viciously manoeuvred to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and make "Koreans fight Koreans" and "Asians fight Asians" in accordance with the "Nixon Doctrine."

Right after the North-South Joint Statement was made public, the US imperialists instigated their stooges in south Korea to showdown with us, declaring that the "United States will keep its troops intact in south Korea" and "continue to promote the plan for the modernization" of the puppet army, and thus led the north-south dialogue to the state of rupture.

Recently, the US imperialists and their stooge Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are making more undisguized and frantic efforts to prepare another war against national reunification while committing acts of military provocation against us incessantly in the air and on the ground and sea.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea have found expression, first of all, in the fact that the US imperialists have reinforced their aggressive armed forces occupying south Korea on a large scale under the pretext of "reorganization of the US forces in advance line" while converting south Korea into their military base and even into nuclear one.

The US imperialists have already boosted the numerical strength of their aggression troops in south Korea by 4,000 in the latter half of last year alone.

They have shipped into south Korea a large quantity of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons and deployed them near the Military Demarcation Line and, what is more, they are hurrying with the big-scale construction of a military base of offensive in south Korea as large as Katena base in Okinawa, Japan which is the largest air base of US imperialism.

All the facts clearly show that the US imperialists are the chief obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea and the vicious aggressors running amuck to provoke a new war in Korea.

On the other hand, the US imperialists are further stepping up their scheme to complete the system of their direct command of their aggressive troops and puppet armed forces and increase their manoeuvrability. For the provocation of a new war in Korea, the US imperialists are making frenzied efforts to set up an aggressive military system of operational command with their occupation forces in south Korea as a backbone coupled with the south Korean puppet army and backed up by the aggressive armed forces of Japanese militarism.

The warmongers of US imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries as well as the south Korean puppet clique meet each other face to face frequently to frame a war plot and make inspections of frontal areas while improving and perfecting the "US-Japan-South Korea Joint Operation System".

The US imperialists and their stooges are not only completing their operational system but also reorganizing their commanding system. Some time ago, the US imperialist aggressors made their different commanding systems into a single, unified one by putting together the "UN Command", the "Headquarters of the US Armed Forces" in south Korea and the "8th US Army Headquarters".

Keeping pace with this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique replaced the brasshats of the puppet army including the "Chief of Staff of the Army" by the bellicose elements

as a step for the consolidation of commanding system of the puppet army, navy and air forces.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique find another expression in the fact that they are staging war exercises almost everyday to attack us and incessantly committing acts of military provocations and thus aggravating the situation to the utmost.

The US imperialist aggressive troops and south Korean puppet army jointly pursue more frequently "guided missile firing exercise", "maritime exercise" and "landing exercise."

Entering this year they mobilized the latest military equipments of the "1st ROK-US Army Corps" and staged the "mobile operation exercise" which was followed by the "firing exercise on the sea" and "ground firing exercise."

At the same time, the US imperialists are frantically committing the direct armed provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

Last year alone, they committed over 23,800 cases of criminal provocations against our side not only on the ground but also on the sea and in the sky in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Last February the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the dictates of the US imperialists bombarded our patrol boat on the East Sea with the mobilization of their naval craft and even aircraft and killed and kidnapped its crew, and following this, they made a surprise armed attack on our fishing boats on the West Sea and sank one of them.

This is merely an instance of the provocation manoeuvres carried out by the US imperialists and their lackeys.

The US imperialists give impetus to the "promotion of munition industries of south Korea", prattling that the "predominance of strength" must be ensured while instigating the south Korean puppet clique to mobilize the whole human and material resources for a new war.

Thus, with the further intensification of their reckless war provocation manoeuvres, the US imperialists are aggravating the military confrontation between the north and south and leading the situation to the brink of war.

The US imperialists not only aggravate tension in Korea but stubbornly cling to a "Two Koreas" plot in a vicious attempt to freeze the division of Korea and perpetuate it.

The plot of US imperialism to create "Two Koreas" arises from their sinister aim of keeping at least south Korea in their grip as their colony and military base.

The US imperialists said in words that they "welcome" the North-South Joint Statement, but, indeed, they have refused every reasonable proposals of our side made for the implementation of the stipulations of the North-South Joint Statement and for the realization of the country's reunification and suppressed and slaughtered in a sanguinary way the patriotic people demanding national reunification while justifying the long stationing of their aggression troops.

The US imperialists egged the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to announce the "special statement" the main content of which was separate entry into UN of north and south Korea, and made a spectacle of themselves by desperately trying to pass a "resolution" on creating "Two Koreas" at the UN General Assembly Meeting.

Under the pretense of the so-called "threat from the north", the US imperialists talk absurd nonsense about "necessity" and "usefulness" of the occupation of south Korea by their aggressive troops and boost their "aid" and military assistance to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

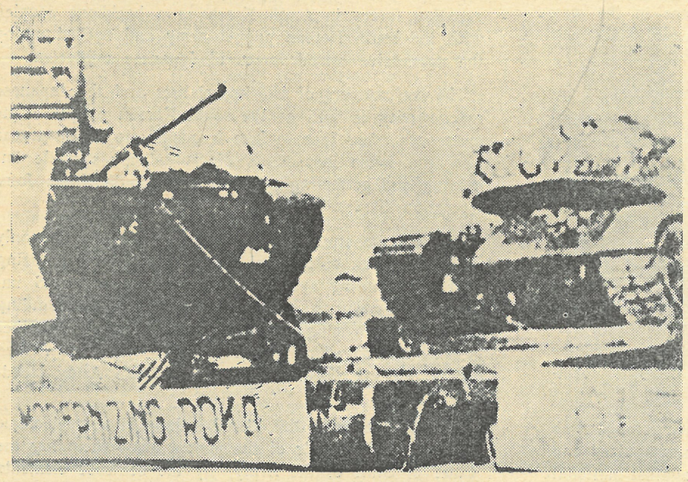
As proved by all the facts, it is because of the US imperialists desirous of keeping south Korea for ever as their military base and colony that tension is aggravated in Korea and her division continues and reunification is not realized yet.

As long as the US imperialists occupy south Korea and get it under control as their colony and military base and pursue intervention and the aggressive manoeuvre, the menace of war does not vanish in our country and the cause of reunification cannot be achieved.

US imperialism is the chief obstacle to Korea's peace and her peaceful reunification, and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

If the US imperialist aggressors ignite another war in Korea recklessly, raising outcries over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion", they will be destroyed completely. And, in this war we will only lose the Military Demarcation Line and will gain the country's reunification.

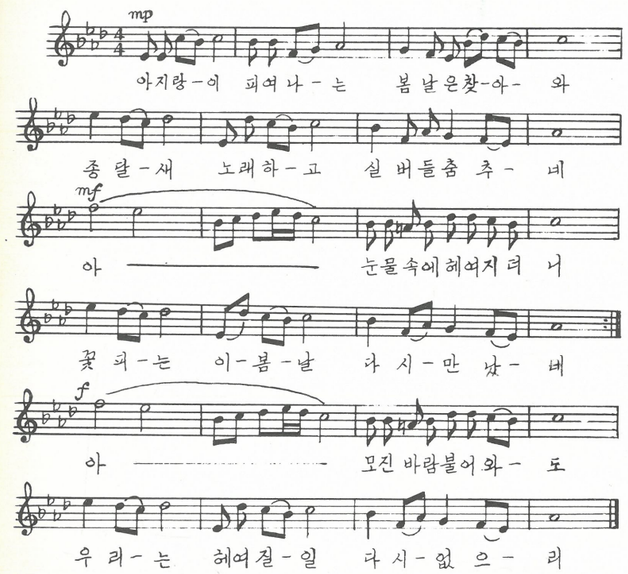
The US imperialist aggressors are running amuck to ignite another war in Korea by bringing various kinds of military equipment in south Korea



FAMOUS MUSIC FROM REVOLUTIONARY OPERAS

On This Flowering Spring Day

—A song from the revolutionary opera "The Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member", an opera based on the immortal classic under the same title—



1. Spring has come and the air is shimmering,
Skylarks are warbling and willows dancing.
O the two lovers who parted in tears
Now meet on this day of flowering spring.

2. We'll sow together in spring
And reap together in autumn.
O we shall be happy even on this tear-drenched land
If we work on together.

We'll never again be separated
In any storm and stress.

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PER. SEC.
MAY 6 1976
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Women OF KOREA

No. 4 (68) 1975